FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 110 *9 June 1981*

ARGENTINA

LA PRENSA Scores Army Commander in Chief's Speech [2 Jun] B 1
Camilion Discusses Beagle Issue, Trade With USSR B 2
Minister Departs for USSR To Discuss Trade [HERALD 7 Jun] B 3
Vatican Appeals for Argentine-Chilean Settlement B 4
Prisoners To Be Released B 4

BOLIVIA

Moves Continue To Find Presidential Successor C 1
Army General Denies Vote C 1
Army Commander Denies Election C 1
Junta Holds Meeting C 2

CHILE

Government Frees Argentines Charged With Espionage E 1
8 Citizens Reportedly Released E 1
DINACOS Says 5 Spies Released E 1
Foreign Minister To Visit Colombia 15-18 June E 1

ECUADOR

New Administration Consolidating New Guidelines G 1
Hurtado, Roldos Ease Tension G 1
Hurtado's Plans Outlined G 1
Foreign Policy Guidelines G 2
Pilot Error Blamed for Roldos Plane Crash G 3
Government Reduces Oil Price From $36 to $33 G 3

PARAGUAY

PRF Opposition Leaders Temporarily Detained H 1
[ABC COLOR 7 Jun]
Argentine Governor on Solution to River Diversion H 1
[LA TRIBUNA 4 Jun]
French Envoy Says Trade Relations Unchanged H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 5 Jun]

PERU

Minister Calls for 'Readjustment of Andean Group' J 1
Split Christian Democratic Party Reunites J 1

MEXICO

President Comments on U.S. Visit, New Envoy M 1
Departure Statement M 1
Symposium on Relations With United States Begins M 1
France To Enrich Uranium for Mexican Reactors M 2

Government Seeks More Trade With CEMA Countries M 2
Mexico-FRG Joint Economic Commission Ends Talks M 3
Moctezuma Cid Replaces Pemex Director Diaz Serrano M 3
Officials Discuss Effect of Lower Oil Prices M 4
Portugal To Receive 400,000 Barrels of Oil in Aug M 4
Swedish Envoy on Mexican Economy, Trade Relations M 4
Briefs: Pemex Agreement With Brazil; SIDERMEX-UK Company; M 5
New Ambassadors; Ambassador to Saudi Arabia

PANAMA

UN Meeting on Namibia Held in Panama City N 1
Royo Speaks at Opening N 1
UN Council Issues Document N 3
University of Panama Closed for 3 More Days [LA PRENSA 8 Jun] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Spain to Handle Affairs in Cuba; Air Bridge Due P 1

EL SALVADOR

Duarte on Current Situation in Country P 1
[Buenos Aires LA NACION 2 Jun]
PDC Taking Advantage of Being in Government [EL DIARIO DE HOY 5 Jun] P 3
Rebel Commander Says Army Uses Vietnam Tactics P 4
Reportage on Government, Guerrilla Combat Actions P 5
Action at Chichontepec Volcano [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 8 Jun] P 5
Continuing Operations P 5
Leftist Brutality, Desperation Arouses Outrage P 5
Woman Arrested; Linked to FDR, Political Clergy P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 4 Jun]
FDR, FMLN Call for Private Enterprise Support [Radio Venceremos] P 7

GUATEMALA

'Marshall Plan' Seen as Disguised Intervention [PRENSA LIBRE 27 May] P 8
Defense Minister Says Army To Guarantee Elections P 9
Guerrillas, Military Clash in Several Areas P 9
EGP Attacks Garrison in Ixtan [Havana] P 9
Vehicle Ambushed in Escuintla P 9
Army Searching Oil Region P 10
ORPA Claims Zunil Attack P 10

HONDURAS

Military Move Against Cuba Seen as Best Solution P 10
Deputy Minister Comments on Trade With Region P 11
Teachers Group Questions Miskito's Situation P 12
Attorney General Plays Down Alleged Sale of Island P 13
Commentary Criticizes Sale P 13
Mayor Reportedly Recommends Property Invasions P 14

NICARAGUA

MDN Leader Views Current Issues on 'Direct Line' P 14
Insulting Questions Noted P 17
'Christians' Say Bishops Decision Harms Revolution P 18
Columnist Stresses FSLN's Moral Commitment [LA PRENSA 1 Jun] P 18
Regional 'Intellectuals' Express Solidarity P 19
Workers to Discuss Problems in Plenary Meetings P 20
New Battalions Formed in Nueva Segovia, Atlantic P 20
Nueva Segovia Battalion P 20
Atlantic Coast Group P 20
Reportage on Sandinist Militia Activities P 21
Battalion 50-16 P 21
Battalion 60-13 P 21
Battalion 80-12 P 21

CUBA P 21

20th MININT Founding Anniversary Commemorated Q 1
Borge's Speech Q 1

LA PRENSA SCORES ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S SPEECH

PY050134 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Jun 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Words and Deeds"]

[Text] In the last 2 months the persons who have the highest responsibility within the current institutional power structure, that is, the president of the nation and the commanders in chief of the armed forces branches, have deemed it necessary to address the citizenry in order to outline the situation of the country and reiterate the goals and objectives of the process of national reorganization. Once again the people have witnessed an overflow of government rhetoric which has fallen short of clarity, proving once again that an excess of words frequently helps to make the ideas more vague and sometimes even to disguise reality. First of all we must point out the above-mentioned speeches include statements and opinions which agree with each other along general lines but are not identical in either form or essence.

A praiseworthy calm and respect for the citizenry was evidenced in the speeches of the president of the nation and of the commanders in chief of the navy and air force, while the style employed by the commander in chief of the army seems addressed exclusively to soldiers from whom he can, and did, demand "obedience and courage," and not to the citizens of a free country who could quote the traditional Spanish formula: "Each one of us is worth as much as you and together we are worth more than you." Thus, it is unfortunate that he has resorted to remarks which, irrespective of whether they are right or wrong, cannot be used in a republic which is allegedly being restored to its purest form. Among these remarks of his, for example, were that "the ballot boxes have been put into proper storage to be used when the right time comes," and that the people who fell during the "dirty war" are "his" dead, his own and not of the citizenry, of society as a whole, and his conclusion that he would not allow defense and repression to be questioned by anyone but history.

This will certainly not be the case. Everything that has happened, everything done by the process of national reorganization and everything that will be done from now on is subject to the permanent and sovereign judgement of the Argentine people. A debate on what has happened cannot be suppressed without a severe restriction of the freedom of press and opinion. It would also entail refusing the citizenry's essential right to be informed and decide for itself how the powers which it has vested in the armed forces in times of trouble by means of tacit agreement were used. As to the remark that "the ballot boxes have been put into proper storage," this will remain true for as long as the people believe this to be the right thing to do. No government will be able to prevent elections when the people decide that the time for them has come. They will withdraw moral support from those who, at that time, may seek to retain their hold on power. This is also applicable to the statement that "whenever the process is crowned by success," and only then, "the time will have come to implement the desired democracy, gradually, or step by step, to prevent tripping over an error that might cause us to fall into an abyss, as well as to give those who move into power a chance to reveal their virtues and faults." From this remark we can infer that the speaker empowers himself to examine those chosen by the people in order to decide whether he will allow the will of the citizenry to prevail in the reestablishment of the institutions.

In addition there is a contradiction in speaking about democracy and freedom in conjunction with such conditions and with obvious fear of the popular will without taking into account--as we have said many times--that if union coercion and the economic and social system inherited from Peronism were eliminated, the citizenry would react in a sensible manner. All this, of course, should follow a clarifying exchange of ideas within a framework in which the road to power would go through political parties and not through the alliance of the powerful with the union oligarchy and the interest groups. In this prosperous country, which attracted the foreign capital, technology and immigrants that Alberdi wanted and which the generation of the eighties has managed to bring in; this country where the most outstanding intellectuals and artists have satisfied their highest moral or intellectual desires; in this country which is within our reach if, energetically and with a clear mind, we make it grow instead of stagnate and allow it to take advantage of its free institutions instead of "putting the ballot boxes in proper storage"--there is no doubt that in this country the will of the people will be guided by noble and great statesmen who will be able to encourage national greatness.

This simple and truthful statement does not come, however, out of burgeoning and clear official rhetoric. Now, in addition to the economic "gradualism" which is not being discontinued, we are going to have a political "gradualism," which will resolve nothing because in the final analysis it disguises the truth that thetoric will change nothing as has been proved by the facts we have mentioned many times. There is talk about freedom, but the common man is subject to union coercion, to a monstrous social welfare system, and to state-controlled social projects. The businessmen depend on an unreal exchange rate, plundering interests, irrational custom tariffs, destructive inflation, delaying and counterproductive paperwork and intolerable lines of credit; the farmer suffers from the same, or similar, obstacles and he also suffers the effects of foreign "dumping" [last word in English]; and the whole country is paying for inefficient public services and supports ever increasing onerous and useless state enterprises, while the "philosophy" of the original economic plan is insisted on and announcements are made that state-owned enterprises will be handed over to the private sector. But this never happens and devaluations that have been denied are then made. In the speeches there is also praise of the supreme value of the law, to which a "democratic society" should "scrupulously adhere." But each time the supreme court orders the release of a citizen who has been arbitrarily detained through the exercise of the powers of an everlasting state of siege, in spite of the fact that the "dirty war" has concluded, the whole country asks itself with anxiety whether it will stop belonging to the official and lofty "Western and Christian civilization" because it is afraid the decision will not be complied with.

In our country, before 24 March 1976, there were not just supporters of the ill-fated fallen regime, or tolerant channels of opinion, or political and labor leaders who did everything they could to defend freedom, or a Catholic or any other church that defended human rights, or worthy professors, scientists, writers and intellectuals who did not know how to carry out, as others did, elemental but difficult civic duties. All of them, including those who lacked the courage to oppose and even those who were misled by massive propaganda and by an illusion that was the product of their lack of experience--in sum, the whole population—has the right, through the media and channels it prefers, to recall the past, judge the present and predict the future. We are sure that in public opinion the urge will prevail--and there has been proof of this with recent memorable examples--to cooperate with the national government through clear, dignified, categorical, respectful and severe public criticism because when the national interests are at stake concessions cannot be made. And it will do the government good to receive this criticism with "the prudence, humility and responsibility" that the president announced in his innaugural message.

CAMILION DISCUSSES BEAGLE ISSUE, TRADE WITH USSR

PY050400 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1112 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camillion outlined the main objectives of Argentine foreign policy and maintained that the solution to the 100-year border conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel will depend "greatly on how we wish to coexist with our Chilean neighbors."

"But, of course, this will also depend on how the Chileans wish to coexist with their Argentine neighbors," he stated in answering questions by persons attending the monthly dinner at 'El Ombu' restaurant, to which he was invited as guest of honor and only speaker.

He added that "if we consider our neighbors as a threat to our existence, it is very unlikely that we will find a solution but, on the other hand, if we wish to and know how to coexist and the Chileans do too, then we will find the solutions."

Camilion avoided answering whether or not the border conflict with Chile had led Argentina to spend more than $10 million in arms in the past 2 years and only pointed out that military expenditure "is a matter which every state must take into account regardless of the conflicts it may have with its neighbors." Addressing the person who asked the question he said: "I do not agree with the figure you have mentioned, but it must not be forgotten that the military structure of modern states demands great investments."

When it was mentioned to him that Argentine participation as an active member of the non-aligned movement and the increasing trade exchange with the Soviet Union are not compatible with the definition of belonging to the Western and Christian world, he stated that there are no contradictions in the Argentine foreign policy.

He pointed out that "I do not believe that to continue as a member of the non-aligned movement is contradictory" and admitted that "a relation between a country like ours with one with a clearly established profile such as the Soviet Union is not very clear."

However, he hastily pointed out that "we obviously belong to two different worlds, but we are aware that the socialist countries are solvent but are, on the other hand, lacking in the agricultural field, which allows us to sell them meat and grain."

Camilion added that "Argentina is clearly an exporter of raw material and is currently experiencing a critical time in its foreign market. We have lost many clients and it is very difficult to recover them."

MINISTER DEPARTS FOR USSR TO DISCUSS TRADE

PY072310 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Jun 81 p 13

[Text] (NA)--A 10-to-1 trade balance in favour of Argentina in that country's trade with the Soviet Union would be acceptable to the Soviets, according to statements made yesterday afternoon by Trade and Maritime Interests Minister Carlos Garcia Martinez.

Speaking shortly before leaving for Moscow "to explore the ways of increasing bilateral trade," Garcia Martinez said that aborted plans to sell wine and must to the Soviet Union might come to life again after the recent devaluations and other economic measures.

The minister announced that, during his trip, possible purchases to the Soviet Union would be analyzed, since, he said, the trade balance between both countries heavily favors Argentina. Asked what percentage of the trade imbalance would be reduced, Garcia Martinez said, "That would be impossible to determine," stressing that Argentine exports to the Soviet Union in 1981 will reach $2 billion.

The minister added that the Soviets ask "that there be some sort of basic proportion, of, we could say, 1 to 10" between Argentine purchases and sales.

As for products with which the Soviet Union is likely to pay Argentine for exports, the minister said it would probably be heavy equipment, machinery and other goods preferably to be bought by state companies.

Garcia Martinez added that he would be meeting with all the Argentine economic and trade attaches to countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), on this trip to study possible ways of giving new strength to trade with the EEC which, he said, "still is Argentina's main customer, but what's happened is that the Community's imports from Argentina have been declining steadily."

In a separate development, the head of the Argentine-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Hector Monzon, said yesterday before embarking on a plane for Moscow, where he will arrive a few hours before the official Argentine mission, that the recent devaluation of the peso opens great possibilities for sales to the Soviet Union, especially as regards wine.

Commenting on a possible competitive stance between Argentina and the United States for grain sales to the Soviets, Monzon admitted the likelihood of such a stance, although, he said, "Argentina and the Soviet Union historically have been very closely linked." Monzon then went on to say that "Argentina is eager to be able to level off the trade balance" between both countries, which at present greatly benefits Argentina.

As for the restlessness of some sectors in the face of growing trade between Argentina and the Soviet Union, Monzon said: "For those of us who are involved in foreign trade, that worry doesn't exist."

VATICAN APPEALS FOR ARGENTINE-CHILEAN SETTLEMENT

PY072043 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1302 GMT 7 Jun 81

[By Fernando Elemberg, special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent to Italy]

[Text] Rome, 7 Jun (NA)--The holy father urged Argentina and Chile "to consider and adopt in a free and unilateral manner--that is each country on its own behalf--the necessary measures" to overcome the border conflict over the Beagle Channel according to the second agreement signed in Montevideo, which stipulates it should be done through dialogue and without resorting to any other means of negotiation.

This announcement, which marks an important development of John Paul II's mediation process, was made at 1300 local time (0800 Argentine time) by Cardinal Antonio Samore, personal representative of the holy father in the mediation of the governments of Argentina and Chile.

Yesterday Samore summoned journalists to the Vatican and in the midst of an atmosphere of expectation read the test of the pope's appeal, which also states that the pope "will happily receive the news that each government has taken the necessary steps to reestablish mutual harmony and to guarantee an atmosphere of understanding in the future."

Samore later handed a copy of this text to the journalists; it reads as follows:

"Having had the happy and unexpected opportunity to briefly chat with the holy father when he returned to the Vatican, I was able to confirm once again his very strong interest on everything regarding his mediation between Argentina and Chile over the southern border conflict and, in particular, on the overcoming of the difficulties the relations between the two countries are currently experiencing.

"His holiness told me that these issues were remembered in his daily prayers during his stay in the Gemelli Hospital and that he would happily receive the news that each government has taken the necessary steps to reestablish mutual harmony and guarantee an atmosphere of understanding in the future in compliance with the second agreement signed in Montevideo (8 January 1979).

"Immediately after hearing his words I hastily got in contact with the Argentine and Chilean delegations to whom I conveyed the pope's feelings and hopes. In the private talks I had with the delegations I requested them to convey to their respective and unilateral manner--that is, each government on its own behalf--the necessary measures.

"I have sound reasons to believe that I will receive positive news in this regard shortly."

Prisoners To Be Released

PY081331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1246 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (AFP)--Diplomatic sources reported today that in answer to the request for easing tensions formulated by Pope John Paul II, Argentina and Chile will authorize the release of the civilian and military prisoners that each country is holding.

The sources said that once the prisoners are released Argentina would agree to lifting the border closure that has been in force for 40 days and which is affecting trade by road with third countries such as Brazil.

The diplomatic sources asserted here that in neither of the two foreign ministries was there any doubt that the Vatican inference referred to a possible release of the persons arrested by the two countries.

MOVES CONTINUE TO FIND PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSOR

Army General Denies Vote

PY080400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 5 Jun (TELAM)--Army chief of the General Staff, Gen Luis Anez, today denied that any vote had been taken among the commanders of the army on whether or not to accept the replacement of Garcia Meza. He said that the institutional norms of the military forces is not to deliberate, but to obey orders vertically.

This morning, the newspaper HOY, citing military sources, said that a vote was taken yesterday during the meeting of high military authorities among 18 commanders of large army units, of whom 14 voted in favor of the replacement of Garcia Meza on 6 August--as the president himself proposed recently--while 2 voted for retaining him and 2 abstained.

HOY, which did not reveal its sources, claimed that after this vote, the commanders agreed to the transfer of the government, which is currently in the hands of the commanding general of the armed forces.

General Anez, in denying the existence of a vote within the armed forces, was not only referring to the HOY article, according to information published in the local press, but also to some speculations by political observers, who speak of the existence of a military electorate which will decide the name of the successor to Garcia Meza.

Meanwhile, the military statute remains in effect, which stipulates that in the event of the resignation, sickness, removal or death of the incumbent president, he will be replaced by the member of the junta of commanders who has held that position the longest.

Army Commander Denies Election

PY060342 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart said that the source of a local daily, which published an article on elections that allegedly occurred at the meeting of commanders of large army units and other military institutions, was wrong. He said that the published report was not official. The following are his statements, when he referred to the aforementioned article.

[Begin recording] I do not know where the daily HOY got its information. That information was not official; it was not released by the office of the commanding general of the army. I believe that the source from which the journalist obtained that information is wrong. [end recording]

Regarding the subjects discussed during the meeting, the army commander asserted that they were related to purely military issues.

[Begin recording] Purely military issues are contained in the report we delivered to the president on the meeting held by the commanders of large units and army institutions, in which we have analyzed the current situation of the army and subjects such as logistics, personnel, intelligence, operations, the status of the training programs [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Answering questions by journalists accredited to Government Palace, Gen Humberto Cayoja said that the report delivered to the president contained the results of a team effort.

[Begin recording] We have delivered a report on the teamwork carried out by the commanders who analyzed the strengthening of the institution through the unity of the armed forces, the strengthening of its discipline, its organization, its doctrine. The work was carried out by commanders and officers who are also staff officers. [end recording]

Junta Holds Meeting

PY082205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1823 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jun (LATIN)--Today the junta of commanders of the Bolivian Armed Forces began holding a meeting in which they will seek an agreement on the country's political future after the decision announced by President Garcia Meza, to hand over the Presidency on 6 August.

Military sources disclosed that Army Commander Gen Humberto Cayoja, Air Force Commander Gen Waldo Bernal and Navy Commander Capt Oscar Pammo are holding the meeting at the general staff headquarters.

The meeting was summoned by General Garcia Meza, and it is believed that the army itself will announce the acceptance of the president's resignation to hand over the country's leadership to whomever may be elected by the armed forces, it was stated.

The army had reportedly made that decision in a meeting of unit commanders and military institutions held last week in this capital.

At the end of the mentioned meeting, the army discussed that it had reached agreements and and come to conclusions which would be revealed during a joint meeting of the commanders of the three branches.

Military sources believe that the measures adopted by the army regarding the political future of the country, which will be implemented during the second phase of the so-called national reconstruction process, will be disclosed during the meeting of the junta of commanders.

The process was initiated in August when the armed forces ousted President Lidia Gueiler.

However, it was hot revealed what mechanism will be used to appoint General Garcia Meza. [as received]

Sources of the army stated that the replacement of the chief of state was accepted almost unanimously by the members of the army.

In an article published here, Carlos Serrate Reich, editor of the daily HOY, stated that the doctrine of the so-called Government of National Reconstruction has exhausted all its possibilities to survive as a fascist regime, and due to its own contradictions, has endangered the army's unity.

He added that to maintain the principles of discipline, cohestion and order in the ranks, it is necessary that the moral values of the very institution be in agreement with the moral standards of the society in its entirety.

He stated that we need a man as leader of the country who will represent unity within the military insitution and in the country in order to face the situation of bankruptcy and national crisis which we are experiencing, as well as the loss of prestige in the international sphere.

GOVERNMENT FREES ARGENTINES CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

8 Citizens Reportedly Released

PY090123 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[(Marina Orpi) report from Apostolic Nunciature]

[Excerpt] The eight Argentine citizens who had been standing trial in Chile on charges of espionage are still at the Apostolic Nunciature located on [word indistinct] street. They are now undergoing a medical check up to determine whether they suffered physical or psychological harm.

The eight Argentine citizens released by our government are: Juan Manuel Ides, Angelo Gelain, Luis Hugo Villamayor, Enzo Premozelli, Ivo Finigger, Luis Alejandro Monteagudo, Manuel Garcia Arguelles and Hugo Collieri.

DINACOS Says 5 Spies Released

PY090317 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Names as received]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Jun (AFP)--It was officially reported tonight that the Chilean government handed over to the Apostolic Nunciature for their subsequent release five [as received] Argentine citizens standing trial on espionage charges.

A communique of the government's Social Communications Agency (DINACOS) points out that the Argentine citizens placed at the disposal of Apostolic Nuncio Angelo Sodano are: Hugo Luis Villamayor, Angel Atilio Gelain Dalmas, Juan Santiago Manuelides, Carlos Enzo Promoselli and Marcelino Manuel Garcia Arguelles.

The DINACOS' communique adds that these persons were released under the amnesty law enacted by the Chilean Government.

The communique pointed out that in addition to the measures taken today, the Chilean Government is thoroughly considering other measures aimed at complying with the appeal of the august mediator, His Holiness John Paulo II, to relieve the tense atmosphere.

In the meantime, the two Argentine officers arrested on 25 April 1981, Maj Raul Pablo Barileau and 1st Lt Oscar Santos, who are charged with carrying out activities to the detriment of the state security, remain under arrest here.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT COLOMBIA 15-18 JUNE

PY082055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1623 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Santiago, 8 Jun (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas will make an official visit to Colombia from 15 to 18 June, the Foreign Ministry officially reported here today. In a communique, the Foreign Ministry states that Rojas accepted an invitation extended to him by his Colombian counterpart, Carlos Lemos Simonds, to discuss bilateral issues and other issues of interest to this hemisphere.

The Chilean foreign minister has been in the United States since Saturday, where he will confer with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other high-ranking U.S. Government officials. After ending his visit to the United States, Rojas will leave for Bogota on Friday.

NEW ADMINISTRATION CONSOLIDATING GUIDELINES

Hurtado, Roldos Ease Tension

PA071750 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] The possibility of a conflict between President Oswaldo Hurtado and Vice President Leon Roldos apparently subsided this week, when the two executive branch officials held openly cordial contacts. The cautious and prudent silence of the president and the conciliating statements made by the vice president helped ease the tension that prevailed in political circles following the turbulent election of the vice president.

The joint appearance of the two officials in the public ceremonies held yesterday in Guayaquil and the comraderie that seemed to prevail during their chats at (?official events) cast some shadows on and seemed to dispel some bellicose statements their fiery political lieutenants had made during the last few days.

Amid this atmosphere of conciliation intentionally promoted by them, the senior naval officer holding the post of defense minister further strengthened the democratic normalization process before naval officers with a politically inspired speech pledging the armed forces' support for the constitutional system. Vice Adm Raul Sorroza Encalada scoffed at reports of democratic instability and, in a clear allusion to schemers, harshly criticized the abettors of a permanent rumor mill aimed at institutionalizing dreadful political speculation.

Sorroza asked for less cunning from those who utilize their minds and influence to undermine men and institutions and from those who melodiously express their patriotism but at the same time discourage any will to serve with insidious rumors, baseless accusations and morbid distrust.

During his first official visit to Guayaquil, President Hurtado seems to have left the agreeable impression of being a prudent and mature man who shuns the glare of television cameras and cautiously avoids any (?destructive) speechmaking.

Hurtado's Plans Outlined

PA081519 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] During the remainder of his term, President Oswaldo Hurtado proposes to strengthen relations between the government and the production and labor sectors, to consolidate a parliamentary majority and to maintain a regional balance in his administration. Within 60 days, these objectives and others of an international nature will be implemented to strengthen democratic life and demonstrate to the country that the new administation has the political, technical and administrative capacity to deal with national problems according to the existing social and economic circumstances.

The administration plans to maintain the present scheme until August, when the new representatives of the legislative branch will be designated, that is, sharing the government's responsibility between the Popular Democracy Party [PDP] and People, Change and Democracy Movement [PCD]. After overcoming the political obstacles between the Popular Democracy Party and the PCD through incessant contacts in which the president himself participated to broaden the government's political base, he is planning to begin talks with other political parties whose objectives are similar to those proposed by the government. This will open the doors for the Democratic Party [presumably the Popular Democratic Party--DP], the Alfarist Radical Front and the Liberal Party [presumably the Radical Liberal Party--PLR], which are the center-left parties.

It has even been affirmed that the administration intends that the cooperation among the parties will include coparticipation in the administration. According to speculation, it would have the following structure: greater responsibility for the PDP regarding the the government, public education, finance, natural resources and agriculture ministries; two or three cabinet ministries for the PCD; and one or two for each of the other parties which become part of the new pluralist system.

Foreign Policy Guidelines

PA082141 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea at the presentation of greeting from the cabinet ministers and diplomatic corps at the Presidential Palace 8 June--recorded]

[Text] Gentlemen charges d'affaires, heads of offices of international organizations accredited to the national government: The painful memory of the death of the president of the republic and his wife, Mrs Martha Bucaram de Roldos, is still in the minds of the Ecuadoreans. We are also remembering Defense Minister Gen Marco Aurelio Subia, his wife and the distinguished armed forces officers killed in the accident. On behalf of their families, the national government and the Ecuadorean people, I express my appreciation to all the countries and peoples represented at this ceremony today by the diplomatic corps accredited to the Ecuadorean Government, who were with us with generous displays of friendship during the tragedy of 24 May.

President Roldos was a tireless traveler who toured every corner of the fatherland. His daily pilgrimages took him to the high Andean mountains, the tropical valleys of the coast, the Amazon jungle--its cities, towns and villages. On the day of his last journey, he was going to Zapotillo to reaffirm our territorial integrity after attending the celebration of Pichincha independence and decorating the soldiers who fought courageously on the border. He died thus, carrying out his duty to the country and people on the date in which the fatherland was commemorating its heroes.

You, messrs ambassadors, know my loyal participation in the electoral campaign of the Roldos-Hurtado ticket and in the government. This is due to the common ideological inspiration we had and because the political alliance we formed was based on a common program drafted on the 21 bases [words indistinct] and the national development plan.

It is my decision to maintain these commitments that Roldos and I made to the Ecuadorean people. Therefore, my government will work tirelessly to implement the policies, programs, structural reforms and projects contemplated in these documents, with the cooperation of the vice president of the republic, the ministers, the top government authorities and the other government branches, particularly the National Chamber of Representatives.

I was and am ideologically identified with the principles that inspired the foreign policy of the government headed by Jaime Roldos. For this reason, my actions will follow the postulates contained in the letter of conduct signed in Riobamba on 11 September 1980 by the heads of state of the Andean subregion, to which our late president contributed so much. The government I am heading will carry out an independent foreign policy, free from any tutelage, based on the principles of nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, the equality of states and the peaceful solution of conflicts. It will promote respect for ideological pluralism and human rights which are being seriously violated in various regions of the world.

It will maintain diplomatic and economic relations with all countries according to our national interests. It will repudiate any form of intervention, aggression, colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism as well as the use of force to solve the conflicts between nations. "It will defend our national sovereignty over the 200 miles of sea, the airspace and the geostationary zone [la zona geostacionaria] and Amazon rights of Ecuador.

It will participate in actions aimed at decreasing the dependence of the Third World countries and will advocate for the organization of the raw material and food exporting countries. It will participate in international forums to discussing a new international economic order and international social justice. It will support the strengthening of the United Nations and its organizations, as well as the OAS, SELA, the Andean Pact and, in general, all the entities which promote integration of Latin America. It will join in initiatives that seek disarmament [words indistinct] of the region in order to free economic resources urgently needed for the development of our countries.

It is very important for our government to seek a peaceful and just solution to the territorial problem with Peru.

Gentlemen, I appreciate the greetings of the diplomatic corps and the wishes of success you have extended. I hope that during my administration, relations between our countries and their people will become closer. [applause]

PILOT ERROR BLAMED FOR ROLDOS PLANE CRASH

PA090422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0347 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 8 Jun (EFE)--Pilot error caused the plane accident that took the life of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and eight other persons on 24 May.

This conclusion was reached by the air force investigation commission chaired by Brig Gen Edison Ruales, Secretary General of the Presidency Orlando Alcivar Santos reported tonight.

Alcivar Santos read a lengthy report to the nation over a radio and television network on the findings and conclusions of the investigation commission. He explained that all possibilities of mechanical failure, bad weather and terrorism had been discarded and that they had found a human error, the error by the pilot in applying normal and routine flight procedures.

According to the report, the accident took place at approximately 1450 (1950 GMT), about 660 km from Quito.

the official report pointed out the Beechcraft was in excellent condition and the crew members were under Col Marco Andrade Buitron, air aide to the late president.

However, the report points out, Colonel Andreade was under pressure due to his many responsibilities, he had not had any rest and on the day of the accident he had had a very long day, accompanying the president since early morning.

GOVERNMENT REDUCES OIL PRICE FROM $36 TO $33

PA051625 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Quito, 5 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Ecuador has reduced the official price of its oil from $36 to $33 per barrel, a government spokesman said today.

Marco Rivadeneira, the spokesman and director of the State Petroleum Board, told this agency that the decision to reduce the price had been made prior to the recent Geneva meeting of OPEC, of which Ecuador is a member.

Ecuador is exporting approximately 100,000 barrels of oil a day and it is believed that it is the first OPEC member to reduce the price, said Rivadeneira.

The decision will affect all future contracts and was adopted in keeping with the supply and demands of world oil market, he added.

PRF OPPOSITION LEADERS TEMPORARILY DETAINED

PY072202 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Jun 81 p 14

[Excerpts] Three leaders of the National Executive Board of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party [PRF] were released yesterday at noon. They had been detained last Friday night by personnel of the Guaira departmental police after a meeting they held with local PRF leaders in Villarrica.

As is known, the following Febrerista leaders were held at the Villarrica departmental police station: PRF First Vice President Manuel Rivarola, Secretary General Ricardo Lugo Rodriguez and Financial Secretary Cesar Godoy.

The reasons for the detention of the three PRF leaders have not been disclosed. According to the national agreement, the detainees were placed "at the disposal of the Interior Ministry" despite the fact that the state of siege is not in force in Guaira Department.

ARGENTINE GOVERNOR ON SOLUTION TO RIVER DIVERSION

PY041740 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] During a short visit to our country, Rodolfo Emilio Rhiner, governor of the Argentine Province of Formosa, has promised once again a solution to the problem of the diversion of the natural bed of the Pilcomayo River into Argentine territory.

On the occasion of the meeting held yesterday morning at Lopez Palace, Rhiner told the president of the republic, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, about his government's decision to close and fill up the stretch diverted from the Pilcomayo River. For this purpose, he indicated, experts of the Argentine Water and Electric Power Enterprise have left for the zone to determine the technical aspects and the magnitude of the works to be carried out to fulfill the commitment contracted with our country through an agreement.

Governor Rhiner, on his visit to Lopez Palace, was accompanied by Provincial Economy Secretary Esio Mazza; Argentine Ambassador to Paraguay Carlos Enrique Laidlaw; and Paraguayan Interior Minister and acting Foreign Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro.

The problem of diversion of the Pilcomayo River has not been a very positive element in the Argentine-Paraguayan relations and certainly it causes a legitimate national concern, because it involves the sovereignty of our fatherland.

FRENCH ENVOY SAYS TRADE RELATIONS UNCHANGED

PY082208 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Jun 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Economic-financial relations between France and Paraguay will not undergo any changes under the new French Government. Bilateral agreements signed between the two countries remain in force, Henri le Corre, a representative of the French executive branch, who has been visiting the country, has said.

He made the above statement at a meeting he held this morning with Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ungarte Centurion. Le Corre expressed his country's interest in participating in the Yacyreta hydroelectric project and confirmed the French financial assistance for the construction of the new cement plant.

For his part, Ugarte Centurion emphasized the fact that the change of administration has had no impact on the good relations existing between the two countries, evidence of which are large joint projects and vast possibilities of cooperation opened through bilateral agreements. Le Corre and Ugarte Centurion also discussed aspects of the world economic situation.

PERUVIAN MINISTER CALLS FOR 'READJUSTMENT OF ANDEAN GROUP'

PY082051 Paris AFP in Spanish 1113 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Jun (AFP)--Peru calls for a readjustment of the Andean Group to the present political and economic context of the subregion, but does not tie its membership to the acceptance or rejection of its propositions. This can be gathered from a speech made by a government official.

In a speech made last night at the Foreign Ministry on the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Cartagena Agreement, Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella recognized that the integration process has been practically at a standstill since 1979 and made an appeal to leave behind differences which caused it.

Minister Arias Stella said that it was not necessary to change the Andean Pact, just to redirect it and to constructively and practically adjust it to the current political and economic context of the subregion and the world.

At the same time, Minister Arias Stella defended political actions taken by the Andean Pact through meetings of foreign ministers of member countries, rejecting the idea that the pact's stagnation is due to what some people refer to as its politicization.

The Peruvian foreign minister said that political actions by the Andean Pact were necessary to drive home to the authorities of each country the notion that, in the process of integration, agreements signed and advances made represent commitments in the legal implementation of which there can be no delay.

Arias Stella also noted that action at the political level permits bolstering the democratic system which, he said, is the best guarantee of support for the integrationist process.

Arias Stella said that through its political actions the Andean Pact becomes a valid and potentially stronger interlocutor with countries or similar organizations interested in establishing contacts with the subregion.

However, Arias Stella cautioned, the limits of this political action should not endanger the integration process because of passing political circumstances, adding that this is a position shared by other pact-member countries.

SPLIT CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY REUNITES

PY021531 Paris AFP in Spanish 2324 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 31 May (AFP)--The Christian Democratic Party of Peru, which had been split into two factions since 1979, reunified today, announced Temistocles Olivares, the information secretary of that organization.

He explained that the group headed by Engineer Marco Perez Gonzalez today turned over the keys to the party's offices to Juan Lituma Portocarrero in the presence of the leaders of the reunited departmental committees in Lima.

Due to the split, the Christian Democratic Party was not able to participate in the May 1980 presidential election nor in the November 1980 municipal elections.

Even though its electoral following is limited, Christian Democracy has had a great influence in Peruvian political life since the 1950's.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON U.S. VISIT, NEW ENVOY

FL060050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Jun 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Noting that any relation and common interest can be built on the basis of respect, President Jose Lopez Portillo said that the 3,000-km border between Mexico and the United States can be viewed as either a line dividing or uniting the two, with the latter view the one that should be considered. The president was speaking at the end of a visit this afternoon from members of the San Diego, California, Chamber of Commerce at the Ambassadors Hall of the national palace.

Commenting on his forthcoming trip to the United States, Lopez Portillo said he is going with an open mind to air and resolve the issues with which he is concerned.

Concerning the presentation of credentials this morning of U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin, the president said that the diplomat himself is proof of the historic ties between the two countries. "I am sure that he will be an extraordinary ambassador," the Mexican president concluded.

Departure Statement

FL081320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0145 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, 7 Jun (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo stated here today that he is carrying a basic message to Washington: "the aspirations of Central America and the Caribbean, their will for justice and peace which aim at a lessening of tension." The president added that the countries of this region do not wish to be the arbitrary border area of the big hegemonic powers which will only make their problems more complicated. Those problems are serious enough but can be solved if they are left to the self-determination of the region to be solved according to the will of each nation.

The president added: "We are carrying a message of peace which is now called development in justice and peace. We feel certain that the proposal carried there by Mexico will be listened to and that we can hope to carry the message of those who demand a respectful and honorable treatment, because what they want is to be left in freedom to do what they wish to do themselves as we have had the historical opportunity of doing."

President Lopez Portillo also said that although bilateral questions, such as the relations of the exchange of goods, services and persons, will be discussed in all aspects, this trip will basically deal with the Central American and Caribbean region. "We hope to find broadmindedness and an absence of prejudice in the United States and I am certain that I will be able to render a good account on my return."

He also said that he is leaving on this trip convinced that it is "not utopian to be reasonable, that it is possible to build human relations by overcoming violence and arbitrariness, that it is possible to arrive at understanding among peoples if rights are respected, if the rules of behavior are followed, if it is recognized that the dignity that is demanded is the same dignity that is granted to others.

SYMPOSIUM ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES BEGINS

FL042233 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2207 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jun (NOTIMEX)--At present, the United States will not recognize Mexico's right to a 200-mile patrimonial sea just as in the past scientists refused to accept that the earth was round.

This was said today by Raul Roel, a member of the Mexican Association of Lawyers, during the opening ceremony of a symposium on Mexican-U.S. relations.

The symposium, attended by Mexican political and legal figures, will discuss four main topics: undocumented workers, energy, the patrimonial sea and foreign policy.

For his part, the representative of the Workers Socialist Party (PST), Graco Ramrez, said that the symposium was a great opportunity since it was taking place on the eve of the meeting between Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Ronald Reagan. "No Mexican can fail to recognize that the U.S. stance is aggressive and overbearing and violates the sovereign rights of the Mexican people," he added. "Our country has a history of centuries of plunder and of struggles to defend its sovereignty; for this reason, the country's lawyers are committed to transforming the nation."

FRANCE TO ENRICH URANIUM FOR MEXICAN REACTORS

FL081550 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0025 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The "UF-1" project, jointly carried out by FERTIMEX [Mexican Fertilizer Enterprise] and URAMEX [Mexican uranium] will provide the latter organization with 150 tons of concentrated uranium per year. This was reported by an official spokesman for Mexican Uranium who also said that the processing plant which will extract concentrated uranium from the phosphoric rock FERTIMEX uses for its fertilizers is being installed at Pajaritos, Vera Cruz.

The processing plant that Spain sold us is one of the most modern in the world and while it will provide URAMEX with concentrated uranium, it will also give FERTIMEX a cleaner product for its fertilizers, the source said.

The previously mentioned 150 tons of concentrated uranium will be sent to France for enrichment, since we have a specific agreement with that nation for the enrichment of our uranium to be used in the nucleoelectric reactors at Laguna Verde, Vera Cruz. The same source said, however, that the agreement with the French Government has not been ratified because of a delay in starting up the first Laguna Verde 650-megawatt reactor (which may start operating in 1984, according to the source). The source explained: "We have over a year to ratify the uranium enrichment agreement, so the Mexican officials are not at all worried."

The same source recognized, on the other hand, the great importance of the French Government's offer to Mexico to acquire "EURODIF" shares, a company owned by several European governments which dedicates itself to uranium enrichment through a gas diffusion process. Our source mentioned that 11 percent of the "EURODIF" shares are available. They are the shares rejected by the new Iranian Government and which Mexico could buy in order to enrich the uranium required by its nuclear plants.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS MORE TRADE WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

FL052309 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Mexico will be able to augment its short-and medium-range sales of metals, cotton cloth and garments, and leather goods as a result of a Mexican trade mission's recent visit to four East European nations. This was noted today in Moscow at the conclusion of the Mexican trade mission's tour of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and the Soviet Union.

In this connection, the director general of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institue (IMCE), Raul Salinas Lozano, said that Mexico was trying to give its trade with socialist countries greater stability and permanence.

The official, who headed the trade mission made up of Mexican businessmen and experts, also noted the suitability of fostering a considerable increase in the current level of trade to ensure that economic cooperation comes up to the level of political and diplomatic relations with CEMA nations.

It should be noted that trade between Mexico and CEMA countries amounted to only $125 million both ways, which is considered "insignificant" in terms of the potential and the desire of both parties.

This Mexican trade mission was also able to arrange for a symposium on Mexican iron and steel technology dealing with direct reduction of sponge iron in Moscow in September 1981.

MEXICO-FRG JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS TALKS

FL061437 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0321 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The fourth meeting of the Mexico-FRG joint economic committee concluded today in West Berlin, the Foreign Secretariat has announced. The chiefs of delegations of the two countries, Lic Emilio Mujica Montoya, Mexico's secretary of communications and transport, and Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the FRG Council of Ministers and secretary of state for foreign trade, expressed satisfaction over the progress made in bilateral economic cooperation.

In the industrial field, the evolution and future of mutual cooperation were examined. Negotiations are currently being conducted for the manufacture of industrial reducers. Likewise, the FRG delegation indicated its willingness to finalize new coinvestment projects with Mexico.

In the agroindustrial sector, the convenience of developing various joint projects for agroindustrial development in Mexico was examined. Within the framework of the Mexican foodstuffs system, a study is being conducted jointly with the Secretariat of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources to determine the areas of interest.

With respect to the financial sector, the two countries agreed to study the possibility of broadening the base of ccoperation, taking into consideration the importance of this sector as a support factor and a link between the various branches, making it possible to advance to more complex phases of cooperation than joint investments.

The two delegations examined and found it to be advisable to initiate cooperation between their countries' state planning institutions through the exchange of information.

MOCTEZUMA CID REPLACES PEMEX DIRECTOR DIAZ SERRANO

PA070421 Paris AFP in Spanish 0344 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (AFP)--Jorge Diaz Serrano resigned tonight as director of Pemex and President Jose Lopez Portillo named Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid to replace him.

Although political analysts were taken by surprise, the resignation of Diaz Serrano was expected for some time, especially since February, when his differences with Lopez Portillo over petroleum (?price and) exploitation policies became known.

Moctezuma Cid, on the other hand, has the confidence of the president. He has been secretary of finance, and since 1978 has been director of special programs coordination at the Presidency. His name had repeatedly been mentioned as replacement for Diaz Serrano.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS EFFECT OF LOWER OIL PRICE

FL041223 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[By Amado Espitia]

[Excerpts] Acapulco, Guerrero State, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican oil-price reduction will have an impact of 1.2 billion pesos, but it can be absorbed by the national economy without the need to incur foreign debt, and the yield of petrobonds will not suffer, Oscar Levin Coppel, under secretary for credit of the Finance Secretariat, has asserted.

On his part, Bank of Mexico Director Gustavo Romero Kolbeck asserted that the country has international reserves of $10,304,200,000, which represents the highest sum to date.

Levin Coppel explained that the yield from petrobonds is based on the price of the oil called "Ismo," whose price has not been changed and continues at $38.50 per barrel. Therefore, holders of these bonds will not suffer any interest loss. Regarding the oil called "Maya," which accounts for 60 percent of oil exports, he said its price was dropped from $34.69 to 30.60, but it is still higher than the prices set by OPEC. He emphasized that Mexico is not a scab against OPEC and is only concerned with the international energy market.

The two officials--both of whom held a news conference during the 47th bankers convention--said the country's foreign debt has reached 36 billion pesos and that the country has the capacity to come out ahead because of its economic strategy. They said that Mexico's foreign exchange earnings from oil exports alone amount to $10.5 billion; therefore, the foreign debt could be covered in only 3 years.

PORTUGAL TO RECEIVE 400,000 BARRELS OF OIL IN AUG

FL161331 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0158 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Petroleum--Pemex--will ship 400,000 barrels of crude oil to Portugal next August as part of an agreement to supply 10,000 barrels daily to that country during 1981. To finalize the negotiations, Pedro Pires de Miranda, director of Portugal's PETROGAL, today visited Pemex Director Jorge Diaz Serrano, with whom he signed the supply contract.

During today's meeting, which is a followup to the talks held in Portugal during a visit by Diaz Serrano and a delegation of Mexican officials, the two sides noted the importance of PETROGAL refining Mexican crude oil for the European market. Mexico is also interested in the African market. These measures confirm the policy observed by Pemex, that of diversifying its markets and seeking trustworthy clients, in addition to strengthening the mixture of export crude oil, which is 40 percent light and 60 percent heavy.

SWEDISH ENVOY ON MEXICAN ECONOMY, TRADE RELATIONS

FL061359 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0239 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX)--"I do not believe foreign investors will lose confidence as a result of the drop in production of Mexican Petroleum," Swedish Ambassador to Mexico Karl-Anders Wollter said today at the conclusion of a ceremony commemorating his country's national day. Mexico is a strong and solid country economically and no one believes it is headed toward bankruptcy. "We continue to be confident by investing in this country."

On another subject, the Swedish ambassador stated that in the North-South dialogue to be held next October in Mexico, a greater thrust is expected in political negotiations, which for years have developed at a very slow pace. Above all, he said, we expect a stimulus in economic relations, which must be modified within the developed world to help the developing countries. In the world there is injustice in economic relations, the Swedish diplomat stressed, and one of the reasons is that the countries of the so-called North, due to geographic, historic and climatic motives, have achieved a more developed technology which is being advantageously used against weaker nations.

Referring to trade relations between Sweden and Mexico, Karl-Anders Wollter said that the balance of trade is not favorable to either country. However, with the sale of 50,000 barrels of oil daily and vegetables and fruits, Mexico could balance trade more evenly with my country. Sweden wants to buy more Mexican products, but the problem is that Mexico consumes what it produces, making export operations difficult.

BRIEFS

PEMEX AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL--Today, in Mexico City the Mexican state-owned enterprise Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) and the Sao Paulo Petroleum Enterprise (PAULIPETRO) signed an important agreement which provides for the exchange of technicians. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 30 May 81 PY]

SIDERMEX-UK COMPANY--Mexico City, 2 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican Iron and Steel Enterprise (SIDERMEX) and a British company will form a new company to manufacture mining industry equipment in Mexico. The company, with an investment of 450 million pesos ($18.75 million), will be called FUDEMASA [no expansion given]. It will generate 200 jobs and will have an annual potential market of 1.156 billion pesos ($48.1 million). Iron and Steel foundries, a SUDERMEX affiliate, will contribute 51 percent of the capital and the British company the remainder. According to completed studies, FUDEMSA might be located in the new industrial belt of Celaya Queretaro, in the central section of the country. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0142 GMT 3 Jun 81 FL]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Mexico City, 4 Jun (NOTIMEX)--The ambassadors from the United States, Dominican Republic, Republic of Mali and Jordan, John Gavin, Lic Carlos Federico Perez y Perez, Seydou Traore and Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, respectively, this afternoon presented their credentials accrediting them as representatives of their governments. The announcement was made by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, adding that the brief ceremony had taken place at the private offices of [foreign secretary] Lic Jorge Castaneda. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0236 GMT 5 Jun 81 FL]

AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA--Mexico City, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Francisco Gonzalez Cossio was today appointed Mexican ambassador to Saudi Arabia. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Jun 81 FL]

UN MEETING ON NAMIBIA HELD IN PANAMA CITY

Royo Speaks at Opening

PA030308 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2045 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at the opening session of the UN Council on Namibia at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Martti Ahtisaari, representative of the UN General Secretariat; Mr Paul Lusaka, president of the UN Council on Namibia; Mr John F. Robson, secretary of the UN Council on Namibia; Mr Cesar Gonzalez, representative of the UN Security Council; Mr Abdullah, president of the 24th special committee; distinguished delegates of the UN Council on Namibia; guests; ladies and gentlemen: Panama's solidarity with the countries which belong to the OAU and with the people of southern Africa is based on the common devotion to ethical, spiritual, ethnic and cultural values which connect the two continents in their historic process. We share with the African nations their support for the nonaligned, independent and anticolonialist policy. Both continents are committed to promoting self-determination, political and economic sovereignty and the establishment of a new international economic order, which apart from promoting the progress of developing countries, also ensures economic relations that are more just between the rich countries of the world and the poor countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In line with this policy, Panama has actively participated in the debates and voted in favor of the resolution which the UN General Assembly passed on 6 March 1981 asking the UN Council on Namibia, as part of its duties as the legal administrative authority for Namibia, to hold a number of plenary sessions outside the UN main headquarters. These sessions are to determine recommendations for the UN General Assembly on the proper steps to take in view of South Africa's refusal to abide by the UN plan for the independence of Namibia, originally proposed by the FRG, Canada, the United States, France and Great Britain, and which establishes in the first place, free elections to be held in that territory of southwestern Africa under the supervisory and control of the UN.

Based on this solidarity with Africa that Panama has continuously and unhesitatingly shown in all international forums, our country offered its capital as a meeting place and invited the UN Council on Namibia to hold its sessions in Panama City. Here in Panama, the UN Council on Namibia will act as the conscience of the world in demanding justice for southern Africa.

For the first time in its history, the UN Council on Namibia is holding its sessions outside the African Continent and we consider it a happy coincidence that the meeting in Latin American territory takes place in Panama City, which is a traditional bulwark of freedom, independence and Latin American integration. On behalf of the Panamanian Government and people I am pleased to express the most cordial welcome to the president of the UN Council on Namibia, and through him I also extend the most cordial welcome to the distinguished members of the council, to the personnel of the UN General Secretariat and to organizations and personalities that have been invited.

The Panamanian Government, as 1 of the 124 nations which participated in the Paris conference, reiterates its full support for the sanctions which will result in the isolation of the racist regime of Pretoria for its international criminal behavior. Therefore, we are in favor of suspending all nuclear and military cooperation with South Africa; we favor an effective oil embargo against South Africa; we favor the suspension of investments in South Africa and the granting of loans to that country; we favor cutting off the import of gold and other minerals from South Africa; and we favor putting an end to the supply of some basic goods to South Africa, such as electronic and communications equipment, machinery, chemical products and technological exchange. We also are in favor of the UN Security Council enforcing the arms embargo against South Africa.

In the field of economic sanctions, the Panamanian Government approves of the UN Security Council imposing international and obligatory sanctions on South Africa as long as it opposes Namibia's independence.

The lack of effective action by the UN council should not prevent states, acting either unilaterally or collectively, from imposing economic sanctions on the regime of Pretoria. First, the council should proceed to put an end to any commercial exchange with South Africa, including the exchange of commercial missions, as well as governments granting guarantees and insurance to cover commercial negotiations with South Africa and investments in South African territory. Athletic, cultural and scientific relations with South Africa should be suspended at the same time. We believe that the contemptuous and defiant attitude of the Pretoria regime does not leave the international community any alternative other than the one offered by the approval of sanctions. This seems to be the only way to make the South African country comply with its unpostponable obligation to make the independence of Namibia effective and to cease the illegal occupation of that territory.

At this meeting in Panama, we reaffirm the recognition of the right of the people of Namibia to their self-determination, freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization, which is the only and genuine representative of the Namibian people.

The program of sanctions approved by the Paris conference has a solid foundation, ethically and legally, and also has the political support of the most recent UN General Assembly, the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, the OAU, and the frontline countries.

However, international public opinion is concerned that some Western countries, among them the United States and Great Britain, permanent members of the UN Security Council, were absent at the Paris conference. The international community recognizes that the five powers of the contact group [Canada, France, the FRG, the UK, and the United States] play an important role in the solution of the serious situation of Namibia. The United States, Great Britain, France, Canada and the FRG were the ones who drafted the UN plan for the independence of Namibia which was accepted by the UN Security Council in Resolution 435, whose legal value cannot be disregarded. We believe that everything done to have the five powers agree to continue cooperating in implementing the UN plan for the independence of Namibia will have beneficial results.

It is a good sign that the new French Government of President Francois Mitterrand has condemned the racist policy of South Africa. The statements made at the Paris conference by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and by Lionel Justin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, could help to get the countries of the contact group started in consultations to reconsider the reasons for the three vetoes at the UN Security Council a few weeks ago. These powers would receive international recognition if they used their vast persuasive resources to have the Government of South Africa abide by the UN resolutions and stop being an obstacle to Namibia's well-deserved independence. This would be the most sensible way to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Namibia and to create a climate of friendship and cooperation in southern Africa.

In view of the negative attitude of South Africa, it is up to the United Nations and the international community to implement severe measures to put an end to the oppression that the people of Namibia are subject to and to stop the aggressive actions of the regime of Pretoria which is constantly undermining peace and launching armed attacks against the neighboring frontline countries. These measures are necessary because of the danger that the conflict will spread the reach major proportions resulting in a threat to peace and international security.

In general, we believe it is urgent to carry out a joint action to see that the people of Namibia achieve their independence soon, to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia, and to wipe out apartheid and all traces of colonialism on the African Continent, which has the right to free itself for good from exploitation, humiliation and domination forcefully imposed by the shameful system of colonialism which has no place in the modern world.

UN Council Issues Document

PA060231 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The "Declaration of Panama" issued by the UN Council on Namibia urges all countries of the world to break relations with South Africa until it grants independence to Namibia.

The special plenary sessions of the UN Council on Namibia ended this afternoon. The final document on the conclusions reached by the council on the problem of the independence of Namibia was released by Noel Sinclair, (?acting) chairman of the council.

The "Declaration of Panama," as the document is called, urges the United Nations to hold a meeting of foreign ministers to discuss Namibia's problems with South Africa. The council urges all the UN states to oppose any type of settlement that South Africa proposes to prevent Namibia's independence.

Through the "Declaration of Panama" the members of the Council ask all the governments of the world to suspend the supply of weapons to South Africa. It also urges all nations to end all types of cultural, technological, commercial and military cooperation with South Africa until it grants independence to Namibia.

Sinclair said he hopes this document will serve as a foundation for the meeting that African countries will hold in 2 weeks to study the problem of the liberation of Namibia.

Sinclair handed the "Declaration of Panama" to Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca. The foreign minister expressed thanks for the council's gesture and added that the document represents the United Nations' commitment to history. He noted that it is a program of action for international political mobilization for two objectives: South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from the illegally occupied territory and the prompt independence of Namibia. Panamanian Foreign Minister Illueca said the chains of colonialism in Africa will be broken on the basis of the moral and philosophical principles of the "Declaration of Panama."

UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA CLOSED FOR 3 MORE DAYS

PA090219 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The rector of the University of Panama, Dr Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, and the secretary general, Diomedes Concepcion, issued a communique yesterday announcing that the Academic Council of the University of Panama held a special meeting on 7 June and ordered the suspension of all teaching and administrative activities at the university campus.

The communique--which is addressed to the professors, students and the administrative staff of the university--says that in order to create the atmosphere of tranquillity which should prevail at an institution of higher learning such as our university, it has been decided to order the suspension of all teaching and administrative activities at the university campus on 8, 9 and 10 June.

The university communique adds that on those days the Academic Council will be in constant consultation with all sectors of the university.

COSTA RICA

SPAIN TO HANDLE AFFAIRS IN CUBA; AIR BRIDGE DUE

PA081453 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has reported that the Spanish Government has agreed to handle Costa Rica's affairs with the communist government of Fidel Castro.

Costa Rica, which broke consular relations with Cuba on 11 May because it considered a Cuban note at the United Nations to be offensive to the Costa Rican Government and people, had asked Spain to look after its interests in Cuba. A few days ago, Costa Rica received an official note from Spain accepting the Costa Rican request.

With the Spanish agreement to handle Costa Rica's affairs, the air bridge between Havana and San Jose will be resumed in order to fly the 4,000 Cubans, who received authorization to leave the island, out of the country. The Spanish Embassy in Cuba will process the visas for the Cubans who want to use Costa Rica as a bridge to go to a third country.

Costa Rica withdrew its consul general in February when it charged that shady deals were being made with the visas of the Cubans who were using Costa Rica as a bridge.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON CURRENT SITUATION IN COUNTRY

PY081752 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Atilio Cadorin interview with Jose Napoleon Duarte]

[Text] The political-military pact between the Christian Democrats and the army has placed engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte in the Presidency of the Salvadoran Government junta. What is it like to be in the center of a storm?

Duarte, 54, is a civil engineer and is married and has six children. In 1972 he headed a rebellion against President Sanchez Hernandez. Failing, he asked for asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy, from which he was taken out by the army, thus provoking an incident between the two countries. Once he was released, Duarte traveled to Guatemala.

It is his opinion that the current situation in El Salvador has improved and the elections that have been announced will be held next March.

The following is the argument for this optimism:

[Question] It has been indicated that the call to elections was at the very least inopportune, and also that the conditions are not right for carrying them out. In principle, these objections seem to be true. What is the government's position on this matter?

[Answer] Historically there are sectors in the country that always believe that elections are inopportune. In truth, they do not want the people to give a definition. This does not exclude the fact that there are obstacles due to an atmosphere of social conflict, tension and violence. Highlighting this conflict would generate an increase in the violence. Therefore, it is important that the rate of violence be reduced. It is our belief that the situation we experienced 6 months ago did not allow us to hold elections. It is our idea to establish conditions in the country in which an election campaign can be held.

[Question] Nevertheless, there are concrete facts: Martial law and a state of siege exist. Are they going to be abrogated?

[Answer] When the time comes we will have to abrogate both measures. It was necessary to implement them to reestablish law in the country. For one thing, the courts could not act due to the terrorist attacks and threats against the judges. We therefore had to create the military courts on the basis of martial law, and in order to implement them we needed the state of siege.

[Question] Will there be any restrictions?

[Answer] No, there will not. Otherwise they would not be free elections.

[Question] Within this context, is the left included?

[Answer] If they wish to register they can do so, but with one condition; they will have to accept democratic rules. We do not want any type of totalitarism, neither leftist nor rightist; if the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR], defines itself as a democratic political party, there will be no problems.

[Question] Will the government accept negotiations or mediation in the current conflict with the subversive forces?

[Answer] We have had offers, but we cannot accept, in principle, foreign interference. There is a reason for this: the tendency to use this country as an instrument for international geopolitical interests. International socialism has released one resolution after another against us. One day it offered itself as a mediator. How can it be a mediator if it is part of the conflict? The Salvadoran bishops also offered to mediate. The left did not accept them. It said they were not valid interlocuters of the people. It says that it is the representative of the people. Who gave them that title? Nobody gave them that title? Nobody gave it to us because we are a transition government, de facto, that emerged from a coup d'etat. This is why the people must be given a chance to choose. Before 10 January, the day the "final offensive" began, there were three meetings: one with the FDR in Costa Rica, another with the Unified Revolutionary Directorate in Panama, and the third with the government junta in Nicaragua. The position was always the same. It asked for our resignation and that the army put down its guns.

After the offensive of 10 January, it prepared a document by its so-called diplomatic commission in which they proposed negotiations as part of a military maneuver.

[Question] The current government emerged from a political-military agreement. What is the political scope of the civilians? Who really governs?

[Answer] It is not a question of a struggle between two sectors that are partners. The pact defined the objectives of the government. It was revised on 3 January 1981. The necessary criticism was made and it was updated. There is pressure regarding this point, both from the right and from the left. They apply pressure to destabilize the government because it is undeniable that it is formed in a not-very-common way. But, if we understand that there is a pact that was outlined objectives, the political scope at our disposal is that which is determined by those objectives. In this aspect we must recall that 2 years ago there was no political scope for anyone, but today's political scope is immense.

[Question] The church and the state have had serious confrontations. What is the current situation?

[Answer] One must distinguish between the church and the San Salvador Archbishopric. Our relations with the country's bishops are very good. Our relations with the San Salvador Archbishopric have had their ups and downs.

[Question] Do they still exist?

[Answer] They have a pastoral mission to carry out and they cannot remain silent when facing positions that are not in agreement with that mission.

The fact that Msgr Rivera y Danas states that an outlet without bullets must be sought is all right with me, but when he writes a letter to Kennedy asking him to oppose military aid, then he is leaving his pastoral position to become a politician.

[Question] And regarding aid from abroad?

[Answer] What aid? That is my question. Guillermo Ungo (a leader of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate) signed an order in November 1979 amounting to $5.7 million. But only a partial shipment was received on 15 January 1981. Regarding $25 million in aid: $10 million was spent on repairing two coast guard cutters that had not been serviced for 20 years; there you have $20 million of the $25 million. Add to that sum helmets, uniforms, vests [chalecos] and boots and how much of the money remains? Regarding the economic sector, this country has always received an annual average of $1 billion for its coffee. Due to a decrease in coffee prices, we are only going to receive a maximum payment of $400 million. Of this figure we have an annual expenditure of $300 million for purchasing oil and to this must be added the fact that during a 4-year period there have been certain people who have taken $1.2 billion out of the country. All we are asking is that the difference in income the country generally received for its coffee exports be covered.

[Question] The question of the entry of arms into El Salvador is another controversial aspect. What is the current situation?

[Answer] This matter had two solutions. One at the international level and the other at an internal level. The documents that were published in the "White Book" were in our hands in August. When we said so nobody took any notice of us. Therefore, President Reagan's position was of use because it stopped an accelerated entry of weapons. Weapons continue to enter, but much more slowly. At the national level we cannot stop it. We don't have the means. We don't have radar or planes that would help neutralize the planes that overfly our territory at night, parachuting in crates of weapons.

PDC TAKING ADVANTAGE OF BEING IN GOVERNMENT

PA052156 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 5 Jun 81 pp 8, 19

[Carlos Giron article: "Campaigning Without Elections Being Called?"]

[Excerpt] The fact remains that the ruling party is clearly getting a good lead for the time when elections to a constituent assembly are called--a lead that can be obtained only by being in power. It is a fact that it is the official party, even though the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] may not like it, and there is really nothing wrong with this except when there are abuses and excesses.

It is clear that the PDC has begun to prepare the ground to strengthen its position and remain in power. It will not be satisfied with a temporary situation when it has had to wait two decades to savor the delicious flavor of power, which makes anyone dizzy.

The grave thing we see in this lightning campaign being waged by the PDC is that it is enrolling the armed forces, although in an indirect way. What is more, by praising the January 1980 political pact, it appears that the military institution, not the politicians, were the guests, and the platform by which the government is being conducted was not the inspiration of the uniformed men but theirs, those with the green coats [PDC color].

There is something that is worth bringing up for the benefit of those who have forgotten. To tell the truth, the military were not the fathers of the October movement; it was the other fathers--the Central American University [UCA]--who long ago began the spectacular change. It is true that the Christian Democrats maintained close connections with the Jesuits. But the truth is that the entire scheme of the revolution, including the formation of the first few cells of terrorist guerrillas, was hatched in the halls of the UCA. The only difference is that the change was not as radical and complete as the disciples of St Ignatius Loyola would have wanted.

Now in government, the PDC wants to put its imprint on the entire scheme and proposes to shape the new communitarian, pluralist and participative society, which we suspect may have a lot of the first, reaching who-knows-what limits, but very little or none of the other two.

What many of us Salvadorans are not seeing well is that, as if it were feeling much too weak, the PDC is resorting to seeking the international support of related political parties or those marching under the same banner, which creates the suspicion that some government measures may respond to foreign inspiration, and this cannot be swallowed by these worried people.

Going back to the campaign to exalt the PDC as the party that represents the only alternative, the salvation, as it were, of the nation, it would be good for the central elections council to recommend that its friends have a little patience and not get up so early because most probably what has always happened will happen. They will begin to win the same disapproval, although gratuitious, that other parties have invariably won while in power, just for that reason.

We must recall how in past elections a large part of the electorate voted for the opposition, not because they sympathized with the parties of that side, but above all to go against the ruling party.

It would be good to define and explain the status of the parties existing before 15 October 1979 so that there will be no setbacks and they will not arrive too late in the electoral arena.

REBEL COMMANDER SAYS ARMY USES VIETNAM TACTICS

PA081304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] San Jose, 7 Jun (AFP)--Annihilation tactics "used during the Vietnam war" are apparently being used by the Salvandoran Army in the Chichontepec Volcano region, according to a statement by rebel Commander Victor Guerrero which was disclosed today in San Jose.

The interview, published in San Jose by the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA (AIP), linked to Salvadoran opposition groups, added that "the operation begun by the regime in Chichontepec on 3 June is an amended version of the cleanup operations used during the Indochina conflict."

A large military operation in which more than 1,500 men are participating, with air and artillery support and the advice of U.S. specialists, has been conducted in the San Vicente Department since last Wednesday, according to Salvadoran Army reports. The purpose of this operation is to evict the guerrillas from the area. The accomplishment of this objective has not yet been announced by the official spokesmen.

According to Guerrero, who is a member of the general staff of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) which encompasses all the guerrilla groups, "the army has three main objectives."

These are: "the military objective is to annihilate, wear down and evict the rebel forces from the area; the political objective is to destroy the revolutionary organization and to concentrate the population in strategically located villages; and the economic objective is to destroy crops, depots and storehouses to prevent the survival of the guerrilla movement."

The commander pointed out "the military has used paratroopers and concentrated firepower. Nevertheless, in the first 3 days alone we inflicted 65 casualties on the army while the FMLN only had 15 dead and 2 wounded."

Salvadoran Army sources affirmed that at least 100 guerrillas were killed during the week in the Chichontepec Volcano operations.

The insurgents denied this information. They said that "the dead are peasants who have been killed in the bombings and by the soldiers who shoot 'at everything that moves.'"

Guerrero said that the army is using "its best resources" in the Chicontepec operation, 70 km southeast of San Salvador, but that "the guerrillas have the advantage of knowing the area perfectly."

The main clashes, he added, have taken place in Zacatecoluca, San Cayetano, Ixtepeque, San Juan Nonualco and San Pedro Nonualco, Nuevo Tepetitan, Verapaz, Guadalupe and Santa Maria, all of these in the vicinity of the Chichontepec Volcano.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Action at Chichontepec Volcano

PA090052 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Jun 81 pp 3, 15

[Text] The army and security forces continued their clean-up operations in San Vicente and La Paz Departments against extremist groups operating in the region.

Operations began Thursday morning and reached their climax Friday at noon. Once the army was in full control it began to withdraw some units.

On Saturday several motorized units began to return, including one which was ambushed by a group of terrorists.

The armed forces now completely control the slopes of Chichontepec Volcano as well as the entire mountainous region where search operations are continuing.

The towns of Nuevo Tepetitan, San Cayetano and Istepeque, Santa Clara, Guayalito and Tecoluca in San Vicente Department are enjoying peace even though they are in the operational area.

A similar situation exists in San Pedro Nonualco, San Juan Nonualco, San Juan Tepezontes, and San Miguel Tepezontes in La Paz Department. Meanwhile the army is continuing search operations. All these communities are close to the southern slopes of Chichontepec Volcano.

It has been reported unofficially that many extremists have been killed and that the army has taken huge amounts of weapons, medicine, vehicles, communications equipment, food and materials used to manufacture explosives.

Continuing Operations

PA090234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2127 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 8 Jun (AFP)--The army and guerrillas continued clashing today for the fifth consecutive day in the area near Chichontepec Volcano, where approximately 1,500 troops, supported by heavy artillery and air, are trying to evict the rebels, it was learned here from military sources.

Over 100 guerrillas have been killed in the action, according to unofficial sources, who would not give the number of casualties among the soliders and civilians in the area, which is about 70 kms southeast of San Salvador.

LEFTIST BRUTALITY, DESPERATION AROUSES OUTRAGE

PA082339 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1841 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Station editorial: "Unspeakable Action by Extremist Groups"]

[Text] Extreme left groups still operating in the country are giving more and more signs of uncertainty and desperation as they feel cornered by the armed forces.

Their desperation leads them to commit the most heinous crimes deserving the most emphatic repudiation. Today the criminals of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] attacked a Green Cross ambulance carrying a wounded woman from Cinquera. Green Cross personnel wounded in the attack said the guerrillas openly admitted they attacked the ambulance because the Green Cross is cooperating with the National Guard in giving aid to the refugees in this town some 60 km north of San Salvador.

Besides wounding three Green Cross members, the guerrillas stripped the uniforms from other Green Cross personnel traveling in the ambulance.

This brutal attack has outraged the people. Foreign correspondents who witnessed the results of the attack have already informed their agencies and they will surely note that this conduct is outside the accepted rules for groups in conflict.

The Red Cross, and in this case the Green Cross also, as well as all other service institutions, are respected in all parts of the world. Their purposes are respected because their services are free of any discrimination and they serve all persons needing humanitarian aid. But for communists, who have neither God nor country, such institutions working for those who need aid urgently have no value. Communists have no love for their country and much less for the Red or Green Cross. Their only aim is to sow terror and death in their desperate and futile attempt to win power through violence.

This is why this unspeakable new criminal attack has earned scorn and repudiation throughout the world. It shows that criminals whose minds are poisoned with hate can go to any extreme.

WOMAN ARRESTED; LINKED TO FDR, POLITICAL CLERGY

PA051938 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 40

[Text] The national police reported the arrest of Soledad Soley Reyes, 34, linked with the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and with the political activities of clergymen, students and members of terrorist groups, according to the report of the security force.

The text of the communique states:

Mrs Soledad Soley Reyes, 34, divorced and a resident of the Miramonte neighborhood, 134 Los Olivos Avenue, in this city, was recently arrested by police authorities on charges of carrying out activities for the FDR, a front organization for Salvadoran terrorism which attacks the Salvadoran people.

In statements to the authorities, she said: that she worked as secretary of the Medical-Odontological Association of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute; that previously, she worked at the Divine Providence Church and the Divine Providence Hospital, where she met the priests Alfonso Navarro Oviedo, deceased; Anibal Romero and Jose Ricardo Iriarte and that the first of the three--that is, Navarro Oviedo--had asked her to organize a religious base community in a sector of Miramonte neighborhood and later, to build a parochial council presided over by Father Navarro Oviedo.

Later, Father Fermin Morione arrived to replace the late Father Navarro Oviedo. Morione was known as "Chele Fermin." It was through him that she met another priest, Jose Rutilio Sanchez, known as "Tilo," with whom she had relations, first as a collaborator and friend and later as his live-in companion. She introduced him to San Martin parrish. She then learned he was one of the organizers and director of the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation, [FECCAS].

She offered her residence for meetings of Father "Tilo" and other colleagues, among them Benito Tovar, David Rodriguez, Trinidad de J. Nieto and others, whose names she does not recall. Father "Tilo" also attended meetings here with the Somasco fathers of La Ceiba de Guadalupe, having traveled to Nicaragua on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist junta.

Mrs Soley Reyes added that on an occasion when she worled at the Miramonte neighborhood church, Father Fermin Morione, who is now in Spain, asked her to mimeograph an archbishopric communique in connection with the deaths of the American nuns. It mentioned the repression of the church. This communique was from the National Committee of the People's Church. Also, in November of last year a meeting was held at her residence which was attended by Father David Rodriguez, Caritas employee Rafael Enriquez, who, it is known, is also an alter boy at the San Martin parrochial church. At this meeting, they discussed the activities of Caritas and the fact that Father David Rodriguez a few days ago had sent a person to get medical supplies such as plasma, vaccines, antibiotics and blood, without knowing who the priest wanted this medicine for. It is known that former priest Rodriguez is the commander of the terrorist groups that have taken hunger and pain to the regions of Sensuntepeque, Victoria, San Ildefonso and other parts of the nation.

Among other things that were noticed about Father Rutilio Sanchez, was that he dressed as a woman whenever he went out on certain private activities, such as meetings with activists of FECCAS and the farmworkers union.

At the present time this priest is in Europe and she--Mrs Soledad Soley Reyes--serves as "contact" sending him information about everything that goes on in El Salvador; that Sanchez is the FDR representative in Europe; that correspondence is addressed to "Bernardo Gonzalez " (an alias used by the same Father Rutilio Sanchez) and to Arcia, 48-B-1, Madrid 5, Spain; that last 9 May, Father "Tilo" called her on the telephone from Europe telling her that he travels a lot and that he is hardly ever in Spain.

Lastly, Mrs Soley Reyes admits that she has been an accomplice of the priest, Rutilio Sanchez, for his activities with the FDR abroad.

Mrs Soley Reyes today was turned over the the military courts.

San Salvador, 3 June 1981.

FDR, FMLN CALL FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT

PA061633 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Discontent in Private Enterprise: A Reflection of a Worsening Crisis and of the Junta's Inability To Find a Solution"]

[Excerpts] At this point, no one can be ignorant of the scope of the crisis that presently affects our people. Its effects are reaching truly alarming extremes. This is expressed, for example, in the increasing discontent felt by all the social sectors.

Recently a number of events, particularly involving private enterprise sectors, have shown us that this economic crisis, this fundamental bankruptcy, already has all the characteristics of an unbearable situation.

Many persons who are knowledgeable in economics have already expressed their opinions on the subject. They all agree on three basic points: 1. That this is the most profound crisis experienced by our country since the world depression in the 1930's; 2. That while the crisis is spiralling upward in an awe-inspiring manner, it is becoming more evident that the junta does not have a plan with which to combat it; and 3. Because of its very magnitude, this crisis has created an obviously unbearable situation.

Some days ago, spokesmen for Salvadoran businessmen's organizations told the various media that the military-Christian Democratic junta is responsible for the 8- to 12-percent decline in economic activity registered last year. They added that this trend will be maintained this year.

For his part, Conrado Lopez, president of the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has said that the Christian Democrats have establihsed the most totalitarian system ever experienced by the country. He added: No one here can say or do anything without being identified as an enemy.

That is truly what is happening in our country. The military-Christian junta considers every demand for one's rights to be an act of subversion.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, reiterate their appeal to the advanced sectors of private enterprise to join in a common plan to solve the economic crisis through political action that will guarantee peace and make economic reactivation and development possible.

GUATEMALA

'MARSHALL PLAN' SEEN AS DISGUISED INTERVENTION

PA081342 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 27 May 81 p 2

["National Events" column: "The New Colored Beads"]

[Text] During the past few days Washington has been the site of a number of meetings and talks on El Salvador and by extension, all of Central America. Although such an interest should be gratifying, it gives one cause for concern because, as news agencies have reported, those talks would appear to concern colonial countries whose future can be debated and decided in their absence and without hearing their views. If the German and Venezuelan foreign ministers are honestly interested in contributing to the solution of the socio-economic problems of these countries--the political problems fall within the domestic concern of each country--then the appropriate thing would be to make this known either directly or through the respective diplomatic missions to the governments to which their plans refer. If instead of proceeding in this manner they travel to Washington to discuss their ideas with Mr Haig, then all of this has a very disagreeable smell, the smell of intervention.

This is just the case. One must not be surprised that this is so because interference in the affairs that are the exclusive concern of the Central American peoples seems to be very popular right now. All the important politicians think they have to issue an opinion on what is occurring over here and propose solutions either to "democratize" these countries about whose circumstances they know little or to contribute, some rhetorically and others with their petrodollars, to help our deficient economies. The first thing that Mr Mitterrand said, even before taking office, was that he would personally seek a "democratic" solution for El Salvador. Instead of making us feel satisfied and grateful, this irritates us because they are looking down on us, speaking as though they were our official protectors. If they draft a plan of action, they first go to the U.S. capital to seek approval. We, the patients, will be given whatever medicine they please without them first even taking the time to check our pulse.

We have already said that whateve concerns the domestic policies of these republics falls within the exercise of sovereignty. Therefore, it is a subject that is banned to foreigners and can only be discussed in the presence of the interested parties on an equal footing and without any type of attempt to impose formulas thought up in a foreigner's head. However, it is not by chance that these alleged protectors are showing more interest in the political affairs. They undoubtedly believe they have a magic formula that can solve all the problems of other peoples even though their own people also have many problems. This means that their own system, which they are trying to spread, has been unable to solve poverty, corruption, debt, increasing inflation, waste of public funds, stifling bureaucracy, population explosion and politicking...and with so many defects and vices that afflict them, they want to be the redeemers of peoples who are making efforts to overcome underdevelopment in their own way and in line with their own sociopolitical situation. Even though it might seem poor cause for consolation, the truth is that among so many alleged redeemers there is not one that can cast the first stone. Anything that our countries might be criticized for, they also suffer to a lesser or greater extent. There are undoubtedly no political systems with miraculous halos. All of them, some more than others, are misleading, deceptive and dissolute.

Now there is much talk about a "Marshall Plan" for Central America, in other words, a program of economic aid to contribute to our development.

However generous it might sound, one should not be deceived. It is only a way to obtain the softening up of President Reagan and to guarantee their own hegemony over these countries. The Socialist International is mixed up in this plan because when they state that this aid should help "democratize" the area, they are thinking of the day when that party, or in its place, Christian democracy, will reign supreme in the region. The intervention is disguised as economic aid. The attire changes, the wrapping changes but not the desire for hegemony. It is a repeat of the history of the colored beads with which the Spanish conquerors dazzled the Indians in order to subsequently destroy their way of life, customs and spiritual values.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS ARMY TO GUARANTEE ELECTIONS

PA090059 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Defense Minister Anival Guevara said yesterday that the army will guarantee free elections despite threats by terrorist groups to hinder the electoral process:

[Begin recording] Despite these threats, thank God, the army has always forged ahead as a guarantor of democracy. [end recording]

The defense minister said the armed forces know who is supporting the Guatemalan guerrillas.

[Begin recording] We do not know about a neighboring country, but we do know that Cuba and Nicaragua are sending arms to the guerrillas. [Words indistinct] While there is aid openly given to the guerrillas by a country that has clearly admitted that it aids guerrilla movements, we will always have problems in Latin America. Now that Nicaragua is also saying that it supports these movements, we will also have problems.

The Guatemalan Army, however, with the support of the Guatemalan people, will maintain peace and will eliminate the subversive movement. [end recording]

The minister said guerrillas from other countries are fighting alongside the Guatemalan guerrillas. [Begin recording] We know that there are Nicaraguans and some Salvadorans. [Words indistinct]. [end recording]

GUERRILLAS, MILITARY CLASH IN SEVERAL AREAS

EGP Attacks Garrison in Ixtan

PA062006 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Forces of the People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] successfully annihilated an army garrison in Ixtan, El Quiche Department. The EGP communique reported that its forces killed 100 soldiers, adding that the arrival of enemy planes prevented them from picking up all the weapons in the garrison.

Vehicle Ambushed in Escuintla

PA061808 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1217 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jun, (ACAN-EFE)--Leftist guerrillas ambushed a military vehicle in Escuintla Department, in southern Guatemala, killing six soldiers and wounding six.

The Guatemalan National Defense Ministry has reported that an armed forces vehicle was passing km 63 on the road to the Pacific when a "claymore" mine was exploded.

It was added that the vehicle was transporting military units to Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa.

Military contingents were sent to the area of the attack in pursuit of the attackers.

Army Searching Oil Region

PA060233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Three leftist guerrillas were killed in a clash with Guatemalan Army troops in the oil region between Yalpemech and Raxruja, in northern Alta Verapaz Province.

The National Defense Ministry disclosed today that military patrols in the oil region clashed "with a group of persons belonging to a faction of the communist subversion."

The official report adds that three antigovernment individuals were killed in the armed clash.

"Reports have been received on the subversive criminals' sabotage actions against the Guatemalan oil industry, causing damage and unrest in an important sector, which motivated an intense combing operation by the army," the report adds.

ORPA Claims Zunil Attack

PA041929 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, of Guatemala has claimed credit for an operation staged on 1 June in Zunil, Quetzaltenango Department, in which three soldiers were killed and five others injured by a mine that exploded as a military patrol was passing.

This armed action was confirmed in an ORPA press release circulated in San Jose, Costa Rica.

HONDURAS

MILITARY MOVE AGAINST CUBA SEEN AS BEST SOLUTION

PA081957 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte commentary]

[Text] The whole world is asking why, if the U.S. Government knows for certain that Cuba's communist regime is the reason for the destabilization of such a strategic area of the hemisphere as Central America and the Caribbean area, it does not take more effective steps to neutralize this threat.

Many believe that military action would be the speediest and most adequate move. Others think that diplomatic activity would be less risky, but not because of fear of communist Cuba as a military power, which it could be if compared to the other countries of Latin America, but not with the United States.

Also, we do not know what the reaction of the Soviet Union would be in the face of a United States military operation against Cuba.

Apparently, by mutual agreement the two big powers are avoiding a confrontation that would have to be large scale, if not frankly nuclear, or at least not very conventional, since the superpowers have arsenals both varied and unknown to most of the armies of the world: bacteriological weapons, nerve gases, and so forth up to the neutron bomb, which is able to annihilate all forms of life, but leave cities and installations intact.

Everything seems to indicate that at this time, the United States has decided to use its diplomatic weapons. Thus, we see how one country after another in Latin America are either breaking or restricting their diplomatic, consular and commercial relations with Castro's regime.

The Cuban regime continues to be the rotton apple, Costa Rica's daily LA NACION wrote recently in one of its editorials, not only in Latin America, but in many other countries outside the American Continent touched by its disturbing actions, following orders of the Soviet Union, of course.

The Cuban regime is bent on implementing a foreign policy that only and exclusively seeks to export its Marxist-Leninist doctrine, in permanent and direct intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. This is not always through a shameless occupation, as is the case of Nicaragua, the Central American country in which Cubans are in everything to a degree that we could very well even expect them in our soup and nobody could now accuse us of witch-hunting for saying it, simply because it is there to see.

If it not true, let Panama's Omar Torrijos say so. The Cubans permitted him to intervene in the organization of the Sandinist police, while they, the Cubans, took charge of the army, the militias, foreign policy, education and in a word, everything, to such an extreme that Nicaragua is not ruled by Managua but by Moscow via Havana.

We were saying that current hemispheric policy against Cuba is based on a diplomatic offensive. The severing of consular relations with Cuba ordered by Costa Rica does not constitute an isolated case; it is in line with a general trend of breaking or moving away from Castro's harmful regime. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama are only some of the countries that have had strong friction with the Havana regime because of its frequent interference and procedures that are out of line with international peaceful coexistence.

In an attitude more frank than Ecuador's Colombia broke off all international ties with communist Cuba, which it accused in international forums of training guerrillas for the 19 April Movement and of supplying them with war materiel to fight the legitimate government of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Panama, Omar Torrijos' very own Panama, Castro's good friend during the war against Somoza, has not hidden its disgust over the way Cuba promotes armed struggle in Latin America, disturbs the peace in Central America and the Caribbean, as though it wanted to convert the whole area into its own private hunting grounds.

Jamaica noticed Castro's ploys in time and through the democratic electoral way got rid of the communist Michael Manley.

But Granada, which is already in its power, Saint Vincent, Dominica and Saint Lucia are easy prey for Castro, who has already begun a serious military maneuver with Nicaragua's Sandinist regime, to which it is supplying Soviet-made jet planes and heavy tanks with the complicity of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the ruler of Libya, who has just given the commanders aid amounting to $100 million.

This totally changes the uncertain panorama of a war, which for many, appears imminent.

Communist Cuba has been receiving combat experience in its many bellicose incursions in some African countries. This has emboldened Castro's self-centered ego. Therefore, the solution must be military.

DEPUTY MINISTER COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH REGION

PA081831 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Milton Meteo report]

[Text] The repercussions in our country from our neighboring countries' reprisals to the application of decree No 54 have been very serious, especially for exports. Here is an explanation by Ramon Medina Luna, deputy minister of foreign trade:

[Begin recording] The commercial situation in Central America truely is difficult. We are up against a virtual closing of the Guatemalan market.

Even though the border is still open, the payment of common custom duties plus the payment of the economic stabilization tax currently being charged in Guatemala for all practical purposes signifies a closing, since Honduran products are no longer competitive on the Guatemalan market. We add to this the fact that Nicaragua, in addition to the monetary reserve problems they have concerning payment for imports over there, has also imposed an import duty equivalent to 10 percent and our exporters also consider this almost a closure.

And then we have the situation in Costa Rica, where there is another element that is holding back imports. It is the devaluation of Costa Rica's currency.

These are the factors, some are related to decree No 54 issued by Honduras, and others are due to internal situations in each country, which have made our exports to the Central American market stop.

I could say that some of the commercial problems we currently have with Central America stem from reaction to this decree in Central America.

[Question] Then, you admit that consequences could be fatal for the economy of this country, especially for exports?

[Answer] I believe that we are really judging decree No 54 too hastily. Decree No 54 does not only have to do with the operation of Honduras' bilateral treaties and trade with Central America. In fact, decree No 54 is applicable to all international trade with Honduras. We believe that the reasons for decree No 54 are obvious and basic in view of the problems we are facing with the imbalance of our commercial trade. It is this imbalance of our commercial trade that we are trying to correct, but not necessarily with Central American trade. I believe we should have a different approach to Central America.

TEACHERS GROUP QUESTIONS MISKITOS' SITUATION

PA082301 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[ANN report from Tegucigalpa]

[Text] The newspaper TIEMPO yesterday published a communique issued by the Honduran Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching (COLPROSUMAH) denouncing the hardships the Nicaraguan Miskitos are having in Honduras after leaving their country following the reactionary campaign unleashed by Stedman Fagoth, former Somozist leader, and the organization known as MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo Rama Sandinist Unity]. According to COLPROSHUMAH, the Miskitos are being manipulated by sectors that are trying to create a war psychosis in Nicaragua.

The communique says the Nicaraguan Government should get in touch with Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to see what can be done for these Indians who are in Honduras and who deserve treatment fit for human beings.

The communique, which was sent to General Paz Garcia, provisional president of Honduras, and to the Honduran Constituent Assembly, also mentions the state of unrest among the population in Gracias a Dios Department because of the 2,000 Miskitos who are now in Honduran territory. The communique says these Miskitos, whose ages range from 18 to 30, are creating a real economic and social problem for the residents of Gracias a Dios Department.

COLPROSUMAH asked the Honduran Government to explain the situation of the Nicaraguan Miskitos in our territory, considering that there is no state of war in Nicaragua. COLPROSUMAH wants to know if the 2,000 Miskitos are refugees. If General Paz Garcia considers them refugees, then he should find a place to put them without affecting the people of Gracias a Dios Department. COLPROSUMAH also wants to know how long the alleged refugees going to stay in Honduras. The organization also repudiates the way the media are using MISURASATA and some authorities to send biased reports.

Finally, COLPROSUMAH declares a state of alert against those who are using the Miskitos to use the department as a sprinboard for an action that could have terrible consequences for Honduras.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PLAYS DOWN ALLEGED SALE OF ISLAND

PA052325 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Serapio Hernandez Castellanos, attorney general of the republic, told Voz de Honduras yesterday that there should be no alarm about the alleged sale of Morat Island in the Swan Archipelago. The current constitution and the one that will go into force in the future fully guarantee national sovereignty. It is one thing to put a property up for sale and another thing to sell it legally, he added. The state of abandonment in which our insular territory has been maintained has caused of this kind of problem.

He also said EL HERALDO and Voz de Honduras might be guilty of yellow journalism. In addition, we don't know what he meant when he said rashly that there is an attempt to distract attention. We ask: Distract whose attention from what? Here is his statement to newsman Francisco Valeriano Giron:

[Begin recording] [Valeriano Giron] Attorney General Serapio Hernandez Castellanos has explained his legal viewpoints about the publicized sale of the Morat Island. Here is what he said:

[Hernandez Castellanos] This doesn't deserve any comment. First of all, the New York publication is a little known magazine in the United States. Secondly, there has been alarm about something that is not very important because the fact that a U.S. or Honduran citizen offers to sell an island, a cathedral or [name indistinct] lake isn't important; if this could be done legally, then it would deserve my attention. Remember that such a deal has to be carried out through state institutions, in this case the congress or the executive branch through the congress. No individual has the power to carry out negotiations regarding property that belongs exclusively to the state. [end recording]

Commentary Criticizes Sale

PA060002 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Excerpts] EL HERALDO yesterday published an announcement that had appeared in the U.S. magazine FLYING, which put Morat Island, in Islas de la Bahia Department, up for sale. According to the announcement, the island costs 5.8 million lempiras and there are no limitations concerning the nationality of possible buyers. On the contrary, it offers political insurance that protects the investment. It also promises the chance to establish games of chance and guarantee delivery of title property free of conditions to the buyer. It also offers income tax exemption for a period of 10 years and the tax-free import of materials and equipment to develop the island complex.

Our press department has interviewed the attorney general of the republic in connection with this advertisement. In response, he said that this news is an example of yellow journalism and is of little importance and that it sought to divert the public opinion.

Frankly, we disagree with the attorney general, because no information that questions the way in which an island that is part of our sovereign territory is being sold can be an example of yellow journalism. Neither can this piece of news be unimportant since, even if it were unimportant, his duty as lawyer of the state is to open an investigation immediately in order to reach conclusions. No news is unimportant if the national interest is at stake.

The thing is that certain public officials turn pusillanimous when there is a chance that big fish might be found amid the economic maelstrom and the shady influences.

It is very easy to say that news that endangers national sovereignty is unimportant, but it is very difficult to open an investigation if the danger is evident. We understand that. It is only that we do not share this view. Who guarantees political protection in the Morat Island deal? Who is so influential that he or they can promise a 10-year tax exemption? Who is empowered to guarantee the tax-free importation of material and equipment for the business set up?

All these doubts must be dispelled, but first they must be investigated. Otherwise, what can the happy or unhappy citizens of this country expect? Yesterday we invited those in the know to give their views on the matter. The opportunity was just right for the authorities. However, those who always have something to say and voice opinions, even on the reason why it is not raining, remained silent.

Could the National Constituent Assembly, invested with all the powers of the state, appoint a committee to investigate this matter? Could the Supreme Court of Justice determine from the property registrar in Islas de la Bahia whether the island in question lies within the border limits, or whether or not that office has registered a transfer of possession in the case of that island? These two branches of the state have the final word. Until then, God bless our fatherland.

MAYOR REPORTEDLY RECOMMENDS PROPERTY INVASIONS

PA052020 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Guadalupe Geuvara report]

[Text] Attention, gentlemen members of the National Constituent Assembly; attention to this report.

The mayor of El Progreso has recommended to the members of the municipal union that they invade private property in order to build their houses. They mayor made this suggestion when the unionists submitted a request in connection with the construction of their houses.

It has also been learned here in El Progreso that the government and justice minister will be the sole culprit if there is any bloodshed in El Progreso as a result of the peasant invasions, because the mayor was confirmed in his post and given a free hand to practice invasion of private property in this area. As the public already knows, there have been a total of 88 peasant invasions in this sector of El Progreso.

Meanwhile, the local cattlemen have no alternative but to take justice into their own hands in the face of the constant threat posed by the mayor. According to the cattlemen, Colone. Bueso Rosa, commander of the 3d Infantry Battalion had promised them that the mayor would be replaced, but apparently this was just an empty promise, because according to the politicians, the mayor has been confirmed in his post.

The government minister will be the sole culprit is there is any bloodshed in El Progreso, Yoro Department, when the first peasant invasions occur.

You, Mr Minister, will be the sole culprit, the cattlemen say. They are ready to take the law in their own hands because they had requested the aid of both the civilian and military authorities, but got no support.

NICARAGUA

MDN LEADER VIEWS CURRENT ISSUES ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA052346 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jun 81

["Direct Line" phone-in program, with Alvaro Jerez, political secretary of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] I would like to ask you two questions. First, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], through Mr Robelo, said recently that the fact that the army, police and defense committees are called Sandinist is a sign of totalitarianism.

This shows that titles are what matter to the MDN. For example, if an elephant is called a lion, to the MDN that elephant becomes a lion. I ask Mr Robelo and the MDN whether the old National Guard of Nicaragua, and the national armies of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Argentina and Haiti represent the interests of those people merely because they carry the name of their country. Answer me without subterfuges.

The second question is the following: Mr Robelo's attacks against the Sandinist revolution have been directed mainly at criticizing the generous aid of the Cuban people to Nicaragua. How can this gentleman make this criticism if he was one of the main promoters of that cooperation between Cuba and Nicaragua? We recall that on 26 July 1979 he was a member of the Nicaraguan delegation that attended the celebrations in Havana of the victory of the Cuban revolution and he personally raised Fidel Castro's hand, stating: Nicaragua and Cuba together will win. There are photos and tapes of this. I would like to hear your commments in this regard.

[Answer] Of course. Can you give us your name, since you didn't say it?

[Question] My name is (?Victor) Rayo from the 9 June neighborhood.

[Answer] Okay, Mr Rayo, although the question is apparently not addressed to me as political secretary but to MDN President Robelo, since I am here I will try to give the answer I think he would give.

First of all, not only Robelo but all of us in the MDN have said that we view as totalitarian signs the fact that the frontist government is trying to interfere in and control all sectors of national life. When we say this we refer to the fact that the frontist government wants to permeate the communications field, since the national communications system is solely and exclusively used by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which refuses to allow participation in it by all the other organizations that are independent of the FSLN.

Second, we describe as totalitarianism the fact that the Sandinist Front uses state resources for its partisan activities.

Third, we see as signs of totalitarianism the fact that the FSLN creates parallel organizations that are obedient to its political guidelines. We saw this recently with the establishment of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen and the heroes and martyrs Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations [CONAPRO], that we call the official CONAPRO.

We also view as signs of totalitarianism the efforts to establish total control of national life.

You specifically mentioned armies. We say that what currently exists in this country is an army of a party, a police of a party and militias of a party. Why do we say this? We are not making a capricious statement. This is based on a decree, I think decree 19, that specifies that only the Sandinist Front and its organizations have the right to use the term "Sandinist" in this country. What does this mean? That any institution that carries the Sandinist name belongs by decree to the Sandinist Front. This includes the Sandinist People's Army, the Sandinist People's Militias, the Sandinist People's Police and the Sandinist Defense Committees, which are organizations that are appendages of the frontist party.

Now then, you ask whether the national armies of El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala and other countries are truly national armies. Listen, I can give you a quite clear example of what we understand by a national army, an army that truly watches over the interests of all the people and not only of one party or some sympathizers of one political group. I give you the example of Peru, which for many years was ruled by the military. They withdrew to their garrisons and turned power over to the civilians. In Venezuela during the time of Bolivar, power was also given to the civilians. After the dictatorship of Perez Jimenez the army also turned power over to civilians. The same occurred in Spain.

In sum, we have many examples of truly national armies that have withdrawn from power to hand it over to the political parties and the civilians. Here in our country we have the example of Jose [name indistinct] Estrada if you have read a little bit of history.

Now then, the second part of your question is very interesting because this has also been distorted and manipulated many times by the media of the official party. The MDN has never criticized the disinterested aid of the Cuban people. We have never criticized the disinterested aid of any country, whether it be Cuba, the United States, the Soviet Union, Hungary or any other. What we have always criticized is interference by any country in our domestic affairs. We have criticized the presence of foreign nationals in important posts in our country, taking away the opportunity for Nicaraguans, who have as much or more ability than these individuals. We have criticized interference in all sectors of national life by other countries.

As anti-imperialists, we criticize this. We are anti-imperialist and nationalist. However, let it be understood that for us anti-imperialism is broader than the anti-imperialism regardless of where it comes from, whether from the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Cuba or wherever. So our position will never be one of selling out the fatherland. I think, Mr Rayo, that with this I have tried to answer your question, which in truth was addressed to Mr Robelo but I felt it was my obligation to answer.

[Question] Dr Jerez, I would like to ask you a question. A short while ago you responded to a question saying that those who protested the maneuvers, the faking [pintas] and actions of the bourgeoisie were not truly our people. My question is: How many kinds of people are there in Nicaragua, since you said that those who protest maneuvers of the bourgeoisie are not truly our people? Thank you very much.

[Answer] In first place, I do not understand what you mean by maneuvers of the bourgeoisie. As far as we know, what was at issue at Nandaime was the inalienable right of a political party to hold a civil, democratic and peaceful rally at a place in Nicaragua, which every Nicaraguan was entitled to attend without any coercion of any kind and, to put it this way, by his own means. I established a difference by saying the true Nicaraguan people because we were witness to the fact--and have evidence to prove it--that those people wandering around there, whom we call mobs, were indeed a mob. That is, a group of people manipulated and sent there in vehicles belonging to the army and the reconstruction junta. It was a minority led by well-known leaders of the FSLN--which I suppose is their party--who incited them to commit all sorts of outrages, not only against the rights of the citizens but against their private property as well. Based on history, companero, and disagreeing with you, those who were there were not the true people of Nicaragua. The true people of Nicaragua are noble, freedom-loving and profoundly Christian. Those who were there that night were not [part of] the people we know as true Nicaraguans.

[Question] I am Celia Barca Paez from Rivas. I would like to ask Mr Alvaro Jerez, the MDN secretary, a question. I would like to ask Mr Jerez for his opinion, since his party chief is one of the biggest traitors in Nicaragua. Now that the political forum is about to open, will your party or any other party be thinking that the FSLN will go down on its knees and will you be demanding gold in exchange for nothing? I have another question: Would you be willing to cooperate always with the FSLN, since it is our only vanguard, and abstain from attacking it by getting up and leaving again as arrogantly as you left the State Council?

[Answer] One of the problems of democracy and of revolutions is that people can be insulted when they are not present. I think your reference to Robelo, calling him a traitor, is far from true and it is a pity that a person with your education should make such unfounded charges. I do not feel that I should answer your question. The Nicaraguan people do not need an explanation to such a biased and false accusation as the one you have made.

Regarding your second question, we have said that the dialogue we want to hold with the FSLN is for the benefit of the country and not for selfish interests.

We are participating in these talks as true Nicaraguans and we are not trying to make agreements or deals with anyone. We have always said that our participation in this forum of discussion of national problems is as true democrats and always upholding our democratic principles. Let the Nicaraguan people know this: We will never give up these principles or make deals to satisfy partisan interests. Instead we are going to try to find practical solutions to have harmony and progress among all Nicaraguans, and to have a real revolution we can feel proud of and wish to defend and call it our revolution. Thanks, Mrs Barca.

[Question] Dr Alvaro Jerez, could you tell us something about the dispute among parties, such as the Social Christian Party and the Conservative Democratic Party, regarding the forum of discussion of national problems? They have recently been acting like wildcats, resorting to petty arguments in order not to participate in the forum, which is to begin in the next few days. I would like to hear your sincere, objective and frank opinion regarding the haggling of these political parties.

[Answer] I would not call it haggling. We must begin from the fact, an objective fact, and that is that in the specific case of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CTN], it has been facing political repression for several months which we can specify by such acts, among others, as the inability of its leaders to go to the Javier Guerra sugarmill complex, where they have a union and where the guardsmen do not allow them to enter, thus denying them a right granted to all unions and established in the international agreements of the International Labor Organization and the Nicaraguan Government.

In the second place, a number of its leaders and members have been arrested for different reasons, but none for breaking the law, but just because they are members of the CTN. We recently learned also that 100 members of the CTN were dismissed from the Javier Guerra sugar mill and there are 400 more on the list to be discharged. The same occurred with the members of a union affiliated with the CTN. Today we learned that 120 banana plantation workers affiliated with the CTN have been dismissed.

All these actions taken by the government against free unionism and real democratic and independent organization causes great doubts among its leaders as to whether the government is really interested in reaching practical agreements to solve the country's problem. However, despite all these problems, the CTN, acting with great calm and maturity, has said and confirmed its participation in the forum of discussion of national problems, because they hope that in the forum all these irregularities will be corrected once and for all.

The Social Christian Party has been very specific: Because of the arrest of one of its leaders in Chinandega, they sent a protest note to Commander Carlos Nunez indicating that until the situation of this leader is solved, it would not participate in the meeting scheduled for last Monday. Afterwards it received an explanation and the Social Christian labor leader was placed under a civilian court, and immediately the Social Christian Party representatives participated in today's meeting.

'Insulting' Questions Noted

PA061407 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Dr Alvaro Jerez, political secretary of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, says that insulting questions should be avoided on radio programs. They should be more positive, he added. He also said that the Episcopal conference has not surprised anyone with the decision to exclude clergymen from holding political and government positions.

[Begin recording] The initial intention of the["Direct Line"] program could be very constructive and very useful for the Nicaraguan people to learn the views and the proposals of the political leaders in connection with the nation's problems. However, at least as far as I am concerned, the attitude of the questioners destroyed something that could very well be something good in journalism, since there is no clear orientation for the people.

Unfortunately, 99 percent of the questions put to me last night were the typical one like the things heard every day on the streets, in the newspapers and in the official media, most of which are pejorative or insulting and have no basis. These questions even put you in a difficult situation because they are difficult to answer and they make you feel pretty bad because, even though you're able to answer this type of question, these questions don't give you a chance to make an in-depth statement regarding the nation's problems.

For example, last night nobody asked questions about our position with regard to the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays; nobody asked questions about the forum; nobody asked questions about foreign aid; nobody asked questions about the foreign aggression about which so much is said in the newspapers. In a word, nobody brought up any of the hot issues now existing in this nation. We only heard the same insults about Robelo being a traitor, about the turncoats, comparisons between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union and an attempt to convince me of the great benefits and virtues of the socialist countries. However, no firm statement was ever made. Others only called to listen to themselves speak. They make a 5-minute speech at the end of which you didn't even know what the question was. [end recording]

'CHRISTIANS' SAY BISHOPS DECISION HARMS REVOLUTION

PA082158 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Christian communities that support the revolution have been giving their opinions about the communique issued by the episcopal conference.

The episcopal conference announced its decision in a pastoral communique which has given rise here to substantial conflicts, the AGENCIA DE NOTICIAS NUEVA NICARAGUA has reported. The document was drafted on 1 June and was published 3 days later. The signatures of the bishops of the episcopal conference do not appear and it is known that some of them have been out of the country several days.

According to the Christian communities, the decision is politically harmful to the Sandinist revolution. They note that those affected were notgiven sufficient time to discuss it and were not given prior notice or warning of the decision.

The Christian communities add that this attitude is surprising because the work done by these brother priests, even at the risk of their own lives, through their permanent evangelical devotion to the cause of the poor is undeniable. Stressing the Christian services rendered by each one of those affected, the document highlights the work done by each, such as Father Miguel d'Escoto, who has been on the side of his fatherland for many years.

COLUMNIST STRESSES FSLN'S MORAL COMMITMENT

PA072217 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jun 81 p 2

[Humberto Belli I. article: "Commitments of the Front and the Unfulfilled Promise"]

[Text] A week ago, Danilo Aguirre S., assistant director of EL NUEVO DIARIO, published an editorial in which he made some explanations about the dialogue [between the government and opposition parties] along with an article written by me under the title "The Unfulfilled Promise That Must Be Kept."

Aguirre refers to complaints from some sectors that the government has deviated from the original national reconstruction program and says the program and the fundamental statute do not represent a commitment between the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the political parties and labor federations active at the time.

The apparent conclusion is that the FSLN--or the present government--was not bound by any commitment on programs to anybody and that therefore there must be no complaints about a nonfulfillment of the original government program. They drafted it themselves and they can change it.

It is important to make this point clear. Even though there was no pact, agreement or whatever in Puntarenas or any other place, the mere publication of a program and a fundamental statute setting guidelines for the government indeed involved a commitment by the FSLN or the forces that signed them. Commitment to whom? Simply to the peoples of Nicaragua and the world.

In fact, any political party or movement, counting only on its own membership, can announce a platform, obtain support and reach power. Upon reaching power, it may not have any commitment to any political group, but it indeed has the moral commitment of remaining consistent with the platform it announced. This is a commitment to the people and to itself.

This means that if the FSLN, the Group of 12 and other similar forces urged the people to rise up under such principles as free elections, pluralism, human rights, and so forth, they were undertaking an unavoidable commitment to the people of Nicaragua.

Platforms and statements of principles--particularly those of a general nature--are an indication of the fundamental political philosophy of those who proclaim them. They are published to attract a following and to let the people know the nature, the goals and the basic principles for which a group is struggling. Therefore, it is only fair to expect complaints if, after reaching power, the [group's] leaders change fundamental aspects of their platform, whether or not the complainants were followers or sympathizers of the group. Whenever public statements are released and principles are announced, these become commitments to the world and even to oneself.

What I want to put on record is that the fact that neither the FSLN nor the government made any commitment with other sectors or parties should not be used as the basis to argue that there was no commitment to abide faithfully by the fundamental statute or the government program.

Moreover, when I made reference to the unfulfilled promise to be kept I was not referring to the statute or any other document. I simply said in this regard that many sectors felt or thought the FSLN had made a shift on this point.

I was referring to the promise embodied in the Nicaraguan revolution of becoming a new path toward liberation, a third and new path combining a large variety of forces and factors and to a beautiful potential that was heading toward frustration (for one sector because of the actions of another and vice versa). Perhaps naively, I said the dialogue might afford us the opportunity to retrieve the "reactionary theologian of Cuapa" [not further identified].

REGIONAL 'INTELLECTUALS' EXPRESS SOLIDARITY

PA061755 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Over 4,000 citizens of Mexico and other Latin American countries have signed a declaration in Mexico City endorsing the letter of dignity and sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people.

The declaration recalls that the U.S. Government is bent on doing everything possible to stop the liberation of peoples and, within this framework, is training an intervention force of former Somozist guardsmen in Florida and California, has cut off loans to Nicaragua, is manipulating self-styled religious groups to destabilize the revolutionary government, and is dispatching officials to disseminate lies to obtain allies and to justify any act of intervention.

It also describes some recent statements by Alexander Haig as part of the threats and all kinds of blackmail which are being used to try to make the Sandinist people's revolution cower.

The declaration adds that the Nicaraguan people have responded to these threats and aggression by asserting that they will unshakeably defend their country's dignity and sovereignty to the end and have sealed this commitment by signing the letter of dignity.

The declaration says that we, the people of Mexico and democratic and intellectual organizations committed to the just causes of peoples, respond to the request for international solidarity to tie the hands of imperialism and to confirm our support to and solidarity with Sandino's people through our signatures. We also demand a statement from international bodies in defense of this Central American country.

WORKERS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS IN PLENARY MEETINGS

PA051400 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Seven plenary meetings will be held between 13 and 14 June in Managua to discuss the problems affecting the Nicaraguan working class. The meetings will be held to prepare for the upcoming second grand national assembly of workers to be held between 27 and 28 June in Managua. The announcement was made by the National Labor Coordination Organization.

NEW BATTALIONS FORMED IN NUEVA SEGOVIA, ATLANTIC

Nueva Segovia Battalion

PA082306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The chief of Nueva Segovia unit 30-10 of the Sandinist People's Army said yesterday that the people have joined the militia in a clear reply to domestic as well foreign aggressions by the enemy. He said we are showing the world that our revolution is irreversible. Lt Julio Rodriguez, head of Battalion 30-10, made this statement in Ocotal to the graduating class, which was labeled the "Madres Heroicas" class. He said defense of the revolution must be conducted in production as well as in the armed forces.

Atlantic Coast Group

PA051924 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 May 81 p 4

[By Hermogenes Balladares]

[Excerpts] Puerto Cabezas--"Let them stick their nose here and we will show them," retorted a member of the militia Battalion 70-28, who is being trained to defend our sovereignty and the revolution, at the Guadalupe Moreno Military School in the Kambla area of this Nicaraguan port on the Caribbean.

Battalion 70-28 is the first reserve battalion of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) formed on the coast, because they did not have the proper installations for the intensive training which begins at 0500 and ends at 2100 every day for 15 days.

This battalion is not made up only of men, but also has 59 women, most of them students.

Capt Cesar Delgadillo, chief of the 5th Military Region, was very pleased with the response of the people of the coast to the call to join the militias and reserve battalions.

He also pointed out that several reserve battalions will be formed from the people who have filed requests and are residents of the military region under his command which includes the area along the Coco River, from Raiti to Cabo Viejo, all along the coastline to the mouth of the Grande River of Matagalpa (Karawala) at the junction of the Tuma and Iyas Rivers.

This covers an enormous territory of 34,000 square km which has only 140,000 inhabitants. There are some sectors where the population has concentrated such as in Puerto Cabezas, communities along the Coco River and the coast, in Waspan and the mines. Battalion 70-28 came from the mines.

A total of 180 students from Siuna and Bonzanza are training with Battalion 70-28. This has virtually paralyzed classes because, in addition to preparing for the future, these revolutionary students also teach classes in lower grades and adult education classes.

We must point out that in Battalion 70-28 there are several miskitos but the majority are people from the Pacific who have moved to the coast so that with hard work they can help develop this sector. Here they are called Spaniards.

Other battalions will be formed in the future: the Bonanza Battalion 70-12 and the Rosita Battalion 15-40. Battalion 15-40 will start training on 7 June and Battalion 70-12 on 21 June. Each battalion will be made up of 670 men and 60 women.

The instructors for these reserve battalions are EPS officers and include several Miskitos.

REPORTAGE ON SANDINIST MILITIA ACTIVITIES

Battalion 50-16

PA011830 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] The following is a report we have just received from the Eduardo Contreras school in Apana through the direct line used by Radio Sandino to keep in permanent contact with the military training school that Battalion 50-16 is well organized now and making progress in its military training course. Battalion 50-16 comes from San Rafael del Sur.

Battalion 60-13

PA061622 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Matagalpa--The members of Battalion 60-13 have left for their military training filled with the revolutionary optimism that characterizes any companero who is integrated to the Sandinist People's Militias.

According to Sergio Saez of the regional committee of Sebaco and San Isidro, the battalion is made up 650 companeros from Sebaco, San Isidro, Dario and Terrabona who are willing to give their lives for the revolution.

Battalion 80-12

PA051438 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Miguel Hernandez report from Rivas Department]

[Excerpt] Another reserve battalion is leaving for the Pedro Arauz Palacios Training School. A grandiose political rally was held at 0930 today to bid farewell to Battalion 80-12 at the Belen municipal plaza. Several hundred persons attended the ceremony to send off the sons of our people. A total of 700 of the best sons of this department left for the Pedro Arauz School in [name indistinct] for political, and military training to be prepared to defend our fatherland's sovereignty.

This battalion is composed of companeros from five department municipalities: Rivas, Belen, Potosi, Buenos Aires and San Jorge. The battalion toured its member's hometowns before leaving.

20TH MININT FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL062228 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2128 GMT on 6 June carries a live relay from Havana's Karl Marx Theater of the main commemoration of the 20th founding anniversary of Cuba's Interior Ministry [MININT]. Sitting at the presidium on stage are President Fidel Castro, Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Politburo member Ramiro Valdes and other party and government leaders. On the stage behind the presidium a large sign reads: Our strength is the people's strength.

Announcer Ramiro Ortega introduces the representative of the USSR, Lt Gen (Yuriy Shurbanov), who conveys a personal message from USSR President Leonid Brezhnev for the MININT combatants. He goes on to praise the work of the members of the Cuban security forces in their struggle against imperialism, the fight against bandits, Playa Giron and many other actions. He says that MININT members, loyal followers of the PCC, have always served the fatherland selflessly without regard for their own lives. He adds that today the Cuban people have achieved a high state of awareness and, together with their leaders, are struggling for a better life and for greater revolutionary gains. He says that the world communist movement must be united in the face of all aggressions by international imperialism.

General (Shurbanov) says that many difficulties remain ahead for the Cuban people but they can overcome all problems with the support of the Soviet Union. He wishes the Cuban people successes and happiness.

Referring to the international situation, he scores the Western powers' decision to deploy additional missiles in Europe. He says this calls for a major effort by all socialist states to denounce such warmongering maneuvers and to demand that all governments keep in mind that peace and security is the goal of all peoples.

Returning to the commemoration, he praises the Cuban MININT and states that its members are loyal to the people, party and government leaders and observe the resolutions and guidelines set by the second PCC congress. He adds that he is sure that the security organs of the USSR and Cuba will know how to fulfill their sacred missions. He says he is overwhelmed by the welcome he has been accorded. In closing his 25-minute speech, (Shurbanov) congratulates all Cuban leaders for the anniversary and wishes them a healthy and long life.

Ortega then introduces Nicaragua's Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, who begins speaking at 2216 GMT. After Borge finishes his speech, Ortega introduces Ramiro Valdes, who begins speaking at 2244 GMT and concludes at 2325 GMT. The live relay ends after the Valdes speech.

Borge's Speech

PA071818 Havana International Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Speech by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge at the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Cuban Interior Ministry at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana on 6 June--recorded]

[Text] Companero Commander Fidel Castro, Companero Commander Ramiro Valdes, Cuban interior minister, Cuban companeros:

The Cuban people are already fully aware of the work of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior [MININT]. They know it, respect it and love it. Our brother Fidel once said: The MININT is an unshakeable and firm symbol of the fatherland. Therefore, allow me to convey greetings from the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the combatants of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry to the combatants, chiefs and officers of the Cuban MININT and our brother, Ramiro Valdes. [applause]

I suppose that for the Sandinists it is difficult to find adequate words to speak to the Cuban people. It is difficult to express in words the affection, respect and gratitude that the Nicaraguan people and revolution have toward the Cuban people and revolution. As Marti said, sometimes silence is better, above all now that Ramiro has surprised me, being the good guerrilla that he is, and has asked me to speak on this occasion, on this beautiful occasion. [applause]

Perhaps it would be better to keep silent so that you would hear in your conscience the cry of a people like the Nicaraguan people, who broke into a thousand pieces the chains that forever bound them to Yankee imperialism. [applause] However, the revolutionaries cannot remain silent, especially now when the fangs of the beast once again want to bite into our right to be free, to be the owners of the rivers of milk and honey that we created in our dreams; especially now when they threaten us, when the aggressions seems to be imminent. We cannot remain silent while the hope for peace is nullified by the madness of those who feel they have the right to decide the destiny of our peoples.

We cannot remain silent while the U.S. Government extends its friendly hand to the reactionary, criminal and gorilla regimes of Latin America and bares its hateful fangs to the revolutionary governments of this continent and the world.

There are some people who thought the election campaign threats in the United States were just boasts and an old Western film, but we now see that those threats are becoming a reality. The Yankee government is the spokesman of the transnational companies, the CIA, the most aggressive sectors of the Pentagon. It is the translation into English of the deep hatred that Stroessner and Pinochet, to cite just two, have against revolutionary peoples.

Regarding the aggressive threats of imperialism, we ask ourselves, even when we hear the Soviet companero, if there has been any retreat of the revolution, if we are putting ourselves on the defensive and if we have coherent and homogeneous plans, because imperialism has its homogeneous and coherent plans. The Latin American revolutionaries must ask ourselves these questions. We have been asking ourselves if the victories of Angola, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Cambodia, Vietnam, Grenada and Nicaragua have closed a chapter in the advance of the revolutionary victory. We have been asking ourselves if there is a regression or counterrevolutionary flow. If we rely on the statements of Yankee leaders, we would say yes. If we rely on the degree of awareness and the fighting spirit of the people, we would say no. However, we are not forgetting the need to be cautious.

At the same time, perhaps without any hope of being heard, we appeal to the commonsense of those who feel that they are the owners of Latin America and who feel that history is a dead sea rather than a large and unstoppable river.

What are they saying about us revolutionaries? They are saying that we are aggressive, that we respect human rights, that we want to export the revolution--you know that by heart--and history repeats itself. We have been called imbeciles; a word they have also used to (?describe) themselves. They are saying that they are imbeciles because they let the Nicaraguan revolution succeed. It has been said, and perhaps it is good to repeat this, that the Nicaraguan revolution succeeded because of the courage, decision, heroism and sacrifice of the Nicaraguan people. The Nicaraguan people succeeded because of the solidarity of nations. It emerged amid a lack of blood and tears. It succeeded not because imperialism wanted it to succeed; it succeeded despite imperialism and against imperialism [applause], just like all the other revolutions will succeed in Latin America. What can prevent this? Threats? The people are no longer intimidated by threats. Aggressions? If aggressiveness causes amnesia, we want to remind them of the end of their aggression against Vietnam, and if this is not enough, to remind them of the end of their aggression at Playa Giron.

And if this is not enough [applause], at least in what concerns us, we recall that once upon a time in Nicaragua the trees, the rivers, the animals of the jungle and a ragged and shoeless army headed by Augusto Cesar Sandino, a humble man of the masses, defeated [applause] the most powerful army on the earth at that time.

There are at least 2 million Nicaraguans who are willing to die and, above all, willing to kill and to put a high price on every inch of our fatherland.

A few days ago, we were accused of trying to introduce [words indistinct] tanks and other weapons, allegedly from the Soviet Union. We were accused of upsetting the military balance in Central America. It seems that they said the weapons came from Cuba. In Nicaragua, there is a guessing game called hot bread: When you ask somebody a question and that person is far from coming up with the right answer or the truth, you tell him: You are cold. When, then, the special organizations which provided that information are colder than a glacier at the North Pole.

Anyway, we do not have to give anybody any explanations or to ask permission from anybody to arm ourselves. Did they ask us for permission to make their thermonuclear bombs? Did they ask the Latin American people permission for this? They did not ask us for permission to drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and they have not asked us for permission to arm Guatemala--the gorillas of Guatemala--the criminal Salvadoran regime and the Honduran Government. Why then should we have to give any explanations and get the OK from the U.S. Government? Naturally, the Nicaraguans, as well as the Cubans, advocate peace. We fully advocate peaceful coexistence. We will never attack anybody; this is a commitment of the Sandinist revolution. We are making every possible effort to avoid conflicts in Central America. We recently held talks with neighboring rulers. We, the Sandinists, sincerely offer the olive branch, but just in case, we are also firmly grabbing the rifles to defend the fatherland. [applause]

In Nicaragua there is a saying--I don't know if it is also known in Cuba--that goes: If a shrimp falls asleep, it is swept away by the current. For this reason, we don't fall asleep and if we were to, we would keep one eye open.

They took away the loans and the wheat, and the Nicaraguans have received loans from friendly countries and wheat from all over the world. We received wheat from Sweden, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and Canada; and we are completing the final arrangements for new deliveries of wheat from socialist countries. They snatched the wheat quota away from us. How dumb can they be, since this prompted a deep rage in the Nicaraguan people. Now the rage and the wheat, both things, are remaining in Nicaragua. They took their wheat away, but they will never take dignity and honor away from us.

They may get involved in the madness of attacking us, reducing us to ashes and erasing us from the earth, but what they will never be able to do is reduce to ashes our patriotism, our determination to move on and our unbreakable decision to be revolutionaries and internationalists. They will never be able to sweep away the love that we built in the catacombs and which is exploding today as we face the future and the sunlight.

We are strong. Of course, our strength is not in the size of our territory. Nicaragua only has 138,000 square km. We are a small dot on the world map. We are not strong by virtue of the number of our inhabitants; we are not even 3 million in number. The strength of the Nicaraguan revolution is not based on its firing capability or the range of its cannons or the mobilization of its tanks. The strength of the Nicaraguan revolution is based on its international prestige and the formidable moral authority of a people who earned the respect of mankind.

We are very respectful of those who respect us. This is a matter of basic decency. If Nicaragua and/or Cuba are attacked, the decency of the governments of this continent would be tested. Which side would they take? The side of David? Or the side of Goliath? Will the drama of the Dominican Republic happen again?

We firmly hope that honor has increased on this continent and the world because we recall the lack of honor of Latin American governments when Cuba was blockaded, attacked and expelled from international organizations.

Of course, there are rulers on this continent who are midgets in dignity and honor. But whatever the outcome of this idea, if we are attacked, we must ask: What will be the result of this aggression? What effects would it have? I do not think that Vietnam is a geographical point of reference but a historical attitude. I believe that the price of an attack can be a grave. Large bulldozers to dig the grave of imperialism. We would have to pay a high price. For this reason, we prefer that the internal contradictions of world capitalism continue their natural evolution so that the blood of our people will not be the price of the final chapter mentioned by Haig.

We will continue to be open to the dialogue with our neighbors. We are willing to maintain normal relations based on the respect for our national dignity, including with the United States. We are in the best disposition to contribute according to our means to find a solution to the Central American problems, based, of course, on the principle that each nation is the owner of its own decisions.

The revolutionaries are proud but have commonsense. Our dreams are not utopias. We bear in mind the realities of the world. We speak, if our enemies pay close attention, with the language of defense. We are men of trenches and barricades. We have trained our soldiers and combatants of the people for a strategic military defense and a tactical offensive. We tell our combatants not to yield an inch but we never imply that they are to advance an inch into neighboring territories. In other words, no possibility exists for us to become aggressors. Unfortunately, the only existing possibility is that we could be attacked.

We have been accused of being friends of Cuba. This is a fully just charge: We are friends of Cuba! [applause] We are being accused of being friends of Cuba and Fidel. How can we not be friends of Cuba and Fidel? [applause]

What have we received from Cuba? Threats? Aggressions? We have only received unselfish aid,, a great affection and a great respect. This is what we have received from Cuba. We have never hidden our friendship with Cuba and we will never hide it because to us it is a matter of principle. In addition, so that they do not harbor any hopes, we will say here that we are not friends of Cuba and Fidel. We are brothers of Cuba and Fidel. [applause]

Cuba and Nicaragua--it is painful to say it--can be attacked. The possibility exists. It has been said, as an accusation, that Nicaragua and Cuba have many things in common. I believe that there are coincidences and differences in our respective systems but if there is one thing we have in common it is the threat of being attacked. Therefore, we are united with you, Cuban brothers, through gratitude and affection. However, we are also united through danger. For our part, we can say that with our limited and modest forces, whoever is against Cuba is against Nicaragua. The enemies of Cuba [applause] at the time of an attack, are the enemies of Nicaragua. [applause]

Cuban brothers, Brother Fidel, Brother Ramiro, brothers all--how disturbing it must be to the imperialists for us to call ourselves brothers--Nicaragua and the Sandinist revolution will not take a step back. We will not thwart the hopes of the revolutionaries of the world. You put your trust and faith in us; we will live up to that trust. The blood of Sandino and Marti are mixed in a single storm of anthems, flags and cries of combat. Free fatherland or death is the same as fatherland or death. When the Nicaraguans cry out free fatherland, the Cubans respond: or death. And when the Cubans cry out fatherlamd, the Nicaraguans cry out: or death. And when the Cubans and Nicaraguans say free fatherland or fatherland or death, we are also saying: We shall overcome!

Long live the 20th anniversary of the MININT! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"]
Long live the Cuban revolution! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"]
Long live the unbreakable friendship between Cuba and Nicaragua! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"]